Hong Kong and Singapore

INTERNATIONAL CITY OF STORY AND A STORY STORY

standing Communist tradition.

They won too few scats to enable

group, which will make it hard for their veteran leader. Sanuago Car-

exchange, prices were firm. The peseta slumped to a new low of 117.55 to the dollar, but hankers blamed that more on the recent

strength of the dollar than on wor-

Mr. González has promised that

"public investment will act as the economy's motor" in reducing the current unemployment level of 16

percent and cutting the annual in-flation rate of 15 percent.

International reaction to Mr.

González's landslide victory was equally calm. The U.S. Embassy

here, which bas very few close con-

ries about Socialism.

rillo, to speak in debates.

to form a parliamentary

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30-31, 1982

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New York Times

New York Times

MADRID — Prime Minister

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who lost

Leown seat as his party was decithe test arms tion, promised Friday that he only makes the promised Friday that he of Visualizate tion, promises the vacuum to contry would allow no power vacuum to would allow no power vacuum to the Rome a develop in Spain while the country awaits a new Socialist government.

Headed by 40-year-old Felipe González, the Socialist Party won made the one the beginning and historic victory in the letter the letter the election, gaining a clear majori-

the lake large, the election gaining a clear majormode large ty in the 350-member Congress.

The there is be the second of the large ty in the 350-member Congress.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo will lead a caretaker government until early caretaker government until early caretaker by the bottom will be sworn in as leader of the caretaker first leftist Spanish government that have a since the end of the civil war in the large and 1939. His comment was made in thet there are 1939. His comment was made in The Philadelphi response to those who have suggested that dissident elements in the large the army, which have often sought to impose their will during past in their determination periods: would strike

Meanwhile, Mr. González relisbed his smashing victory in pri-ticular can be state, speaking by telephone with smatra will ged as the guarantor of Spanish de-morracy, but making no public apmeh meh pearance.

The Socialists, who spent 40 rears in exile and opposition under the country large the rigid rightist rule of Franco, achieved under Mr. González's

formed Spain into a two-party state, with voters rejecting not only the fringe parties on the right and left but also the Union of the

Democratic Center, which has governed Spain for the last five years. For better or for worse, we have shattered the last links with

West hails Socialists' victory as proof of Spain's commitment to democracy. Page 2.

the Franco system." a Spanish so-ciologist commented Friday.

On a memorable night in a country with a pobtical history perhaps more turbulent than any in Western Europe. Socialists danced in the streets and caused comprome traffic jams at 4 in the enormous traffic jams at 4 in the morning as they drove into the center of Madrid, honking their horns and blowing whistles in an explosion of joy. Ten years ago, few had thought the Spanish left would ever win power in an elec-

Contemplating the astonishing change wrought by the Socialists in the political landscape here, poliucians, intellectuals and commentators wondered aloud about the reaction of the army and the pros-pects of stability with a weak polit-

ish a strong second in the voting. issued a statement pledging to act as a loyal opposition party.

A spokesman for the Popular Alliance said his party hoped the Socialists would govern with the moderation they had promised and "the prudence that the present sit-uation requires." But the 59-yearold Mr. Fraga condemned the Socialists as "inexpert people with an unworkable program" and predict-

ed he would soon win power.

Final tentative figures issued by the Interior Ministry showed the Socialists with 46 percent of the votes to 25.3 percent for the Popular Alliance. The ministry said that the seats in the Congress, the legislative bouse of the Cortes, would be apportioned as follows: Socialists, 201; Popular Alliance, 106; Union of the Democratic Center, 12; Catalan Nationalists, 12; Basque Nationalists, B; Communists, 5; and others, 6.

The Democratic Center, which won 168 seats in the last election in March 1979 was all but wiped out, losing 156 seats, including those of Mr. Calvo Sotelo, 11 other ministers and the party secretarygeneral, Inigo Cavero.

The Communists lost 18 of their ical center. But there was no sign 23 seats, faring poorly even in Bar- tacts with the Socialists, nonethe-

dominant force before and during ment that it "looks forward to the civil war, and in the Asturias," working with the new governthe civil war, and in the Asturias, where the miners have a long-

> But the prospect of a Socialist administration raises difficult questions for both the United States and other West European

Mr. González's party also gained an absolute majority in the largely ceremonial Senate, winning 134 of the 208 contests. Spain became the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Or-ganization in May, but the Social-ists oppose membership and have nised a referendum on the is-Spanish husinessmen, apparentsue. They also want to renegotiate the agreement covering U.S. milily reassured by the moderation of the Socialist platform, which intary bases in Spain, and they ap-pear less inclined than the outgo-ing government to push aggressive-ly for long-delayed Spanish memcludes no promises of sweeping structural change, reacted phleg-matically to Mr. González's victory, even though few of them had backed him. On the Madrid stock

bership in the European Community. Alfonso Guerra, Mr. Gonzalez's deputy, said early Friday morning that the negotiations concerning the integration of Spain into the NATO military command structure would be frozen immediately.

The complete election returns showed that the Socialists' sweep had been national in scope. They took at least one seat in each of the 50 provinces and in both Spanish territories in Africa, carried all eight of the biggest provinces, which elect more than a third of the deputies, and won or broke even in every province except four.



Felipe González, left, the victorious Socialist leader, acknowledged cheers early Friday morning at his election headquarters in a Madrid hotel. Sharing the limelight with him was a hotel waiter.

By Dusko Doder

Wushington Post Service

MOSCOW — A senior member

of the Soviet leadership, Konstan-tin Chernenko, bluntly assailed the

Reagan administration Friday as a

group of "dangerous" politicians whose "bellicose" policies could return the world to the days of the

Mr. Chernenko, a Politburo

member and President Leonid I.

Brezhnev's closest adviser, hinted

broadly that Moscow was increas-

improvement in its relations with

Washington. He also suggested

that the Soviet government may place those relations in a deep

freeze for the rest of President

Ronald Reagan's term.

He repeated Moscow's willingness to arrest "a further growth of

tensions in Soviet-American rela-

tion and improvement," he said,

"and we are prepared to engage in

businesslike and detailed negotia-

tions that must, of necessity, take

into account the interests of both

proves unable to rise above primi-

live anti-communism, if it persists

in its policy of threats and diktat,

well then, we are sufficiently

strong and we can wait. Neither

"If, however, Washington

We stand for their normaliza-

Soviet Aide Makes

A New Assault on

American Policy

Single of Indianal Scientists Duplicate Scientists Duplicate Brain Chemical Tied To Growth Hormone

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists in
California report they have found
and artificially duplicated a longought brain substance that is cruial to normal human growth. The achievement is expected to

save a major impact on studies of rowth and its disorders and periaps the treatment of other important human health problems as veil. The discovery is also expect-to have important applications o agriculture, offering a potentialy safe and efficient way of regulat-

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nestic animals. The substance is called GRF for growth hormone releasing factor. It is the last to be identified, and nade artificially, of four releasing lactors that were predicted by sci-entists more than 25 years ago and have been sought in research ever

Because the newly identified substance is relatively simple, it is expected that large quantities may become available soon, now that its precise chemistry is known. However, it is not possible to predict when experimental use in humans can begin because such use would involve approval by the Food and Drug Administration. But laboratory experiments that could contribute to that goal bave

Chemical characterization and synthesis of the growth hormone releasing factor were reported Thursday in Science magazine, by Roger Guillemin, Paul Brazea Peter Bohlen, Frederick Esch, Nicholas Ling and William B. Wehrenberg, all of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La John Colifornia

la, California The substance has eluded scienusts for decades because it is produced naturally only in minute amounts. The research team made their discovery by harvesting the substance from an extremely rare cancer of the pancreas gland which stimulates the pitnitary gland to release excessive amounts of

growth hormone. One effect of the cancer is acromegaly, an abnormal over- gy of aging.

the effects of excessive growth hormone. Mr. Guillemin has been a pioneer in research on hormonereleasing factors that are produced in the brain. He and Andrew V. Schally of Tulane University shared a Nobel Prize in 1977 for groundbreaking studies of releasing factors. Their work was done independently of each other.

A growth hormone releasing factor closely similar to the one de-scribed in the current report has been found by another team at Salk Institute, led by Dr. Wylie Vale. It, too, was found in one of the rare pancreatic tumors that stimulate the pituitary. Details are to be published soon. Scientists beheve the two newly found growth hormone releasing factors are probably versions of the same sub-

Last year, Dr. Vale's group identified one of the other long-clusive brain substances. This was corticotropin releasing factor, which is believed to be a key to the body's response to stress. The two other releasing factors, discovered earlier, act on the thyroid gland and on

the course of pregnancy.

GRF and the other factors are produced normally by the bypo-thalamus, a deep-scated part of the brain that plays important roles in regulating temperature, appetite, thirst, sleep and wakefulness, the level of sugar in the blood, salt and water in the body and even the

Each of the releasing factors has a different vital effect on the chemistry of the human body. They act by governing the activity of the body's master gland, the pitnitary, a small organ attached to the base of the brain. The pituitary sends out substances, such as growth hormone, which affect the entire

Eventually, the newly identified substance or chemical modifica-tions of it will probably be used in attempts to treat cases of pituitary dwarfism, caused by insufficient secretion of growth hormone. Some specialists believe the releasing factor might also become important in research on the biolo-

U.S. Experts See a New Breed of Arms

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Nuclear weapons planners foresee a new generation of arms in which the heat, radiation, or blast effects of a nuclear explosion can be used far more selectively than existing weapons, according to scientists and administration officials,

Although the weapons are still in the conceptual stage, officials have said that a decision to proceed with development could be made in a decade or less. The predictions were made by

officials at the Pentagon, at the president's Science Adviser's Office and at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. where much of the research is being conducted. The officials said puters should lead to weapons that could be used against battlefield targets or to destroy nuclear weapons aimed at the United States.

pressed doubt that the concepts will result in new weapons that could protect U.S. strategic arsenals or population centers. They opposed the advances because they said, they are intended to boost the weapons research and development budgets of military and atomic energy laboratories.

They also saw the programs as aimed at blunting public pressure for a freeze on nuclear arsenals,

development and testing. The new concepts have come to be known in nuclear weapons circles as "the third generation" of weapons. The first generation came in the late 1940s and the warheads for missiles were devel-

The second generation began in erful warheads were developed for such missiles as the submarinelaunched Polaris and the groundbased Minuteman intercontinental

THATCHER VISITS BONN — Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl bowed to

the West German flag during a welcoming ceremony Friday for the British prime minister.

After talks, the two leaders flew to Berlin, and Mrs. Thatcher visited the Berlin Wall. Page 2.

missile. Much of the nuclear weap-ons development ever since has been directed at improving that generation of missiles. There are potentially broad

new capabilities emerging," said George A. Keyworth 2d, President Ronald Reagan's science adviser. "There are no clear-cut systems applications yet, but we should have a better idea of what we can do in less than 10 years."

The new weapons concepts re-cently received an endorsement from the Senate Armed Services Committee. The panel's report on nuclear weapons programs for fis-cal 1983 instructed the Energy Department, which carries out atomic weapons development and produc-tion, to develop a "deliberate, multiyear program to exploit these

small proportion of the \$1.07 billion requested this fiscal year for weapons research and testing was being spent on third generation

concepts. But he predicted that funding for this would increase in next year's budget.

Administration officials cited 'EMP bombs" as an example of the third generation weapons. These would create a large electronic magnetic pulse to knock out an enemy's communications systems. Another such weapon, they said, is the X-ray laser, in which atomic explosions would generate X-rays, which, in turn, would power a laser beam for destroying ene-

my missiles. The enhanced radiation warhead, or neutron bomb, which is designed to kill battlefield personnel with radiation while minimizing the blast effects, was rited by officials as a "crude forerunner" of a third generation weapon.

sional committees are currently emphasizing the application of the weapons to systems that could de-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

INSIDE

Evidence is building in Poland that Communist Party hard-liners, hacked hy Moscow, are pushing for an even more fundamental reimposition of orthodox Communist

■ Japan's efforts to produce giant computers are creating concern among U.S. military Page 13.

A growing public impression of Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, as a "do-nothing leader" may well he a major reason he has decided to tackle the corruption issue head-on and at the highest levels. A news analysis. Page 2.

A special report on the development of Latin American nuclear technology appears to-day. Pages 5S-10S.

U.S. to Put Clocks Back

The United States will return to standard time early Sunday morning, setting clocks back one hour. With the change, the Eastern United States will be five hours behind Greenwich

Kenyan Says Polisario Won't Be at OAU Talks

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service
NAIROBI — The long-delayed summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity will be beld in Libya late next month as the result of an agreement not to have the Western Sahara represented, Foreign Minister Robert Ouko of

Kenya said Friday.

The Polisario Front guerrillas, who are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, have "reluctantly agreed to stay away from the meeting," Mr. Ouko said. The agreement resolves, at least temporarily, the continent's worst intra-African diplomatic crisis. Mr. Ouko said in an interview

with Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co., that in a meeting in Dar es Salaam with tbe Polisario ebairmao, Mohammed Abdel Aziz, President

Julius Nyerere of Tanzania had persuaded the Western Saharan delegation to absent itself from the On Thursday, Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania brought a message from Mr. Nyer-

ere to President Daniel Arap Moi of Keoya, disclosing the agreement resolve the eight-month-old problem, Mr. Ouko said. A summit meeting was not possible with Western Saharan participation, be The agreement means that Colo-

nel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya will be the bost in Tripoli to the 50-nation OAU. Colonel Qudhaft, with whom the United States has broken ties, will become chairman to replace Mr. Moi, who has close ties to the United States.

The immediate victor, however, was Morocco, another friend of the United States, since it had suc-ceeded in preventing formal Afri-can recognition of the Western Sahara, a barren phosphate-rich, sparsely populated former Spanish

sanctions nor bellicese posturing can frighten us," he said.

rally in Tiflis, the capital of Soviet

Georgia, appeared to be a some

what more strident echo of Mr.

Brezhnev's speech before the com-

mand structure of the Soviet armed forces here Wednesday.

forecast a new wave of weapons

modernization to counter what he

called an unprecedented U.S arms

buildup as he asserted that the

country would spare "nothing" to

keep its military forces "up to

The highly unusual conference

between the political and military

leadership indicated that a major

reassessment of Soviet security policy was under way and that the

forthcoming plenum of the Soviet

Central Committee was likely to

approve sharp increases in the mil-

It is said here in well informed

circles that the results of the forth-

coming U.S. congressional elec-

tions could play a decisive role in

determining Moscow's policy toward the United States for the

According to these accounts. So-

viet officials expect marginal Re-

publican losses, especially in the

House of Representatives, to pro-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

next two years.

itary budget for the next year.

mark.

Mr. Brezhnev leader clearly

The remarks made at a political

Morocco led a successful boy-con of the OAU meeting that had originally been scheduled for August in Tripoli. The Morocca sought the boycott because 26 African nations decided in February to admit the Polisario Front, representing Western Sahara, as the 51st

OAU member. The issue threatened to break up the OAU, dividing it along ideo-logical and geographical lines. Polisario, which receives Soviet-made arms from Algeria, is generally supported by leftist and pro-Soviet

Morocco's cause was generally supported by West African states and other countries friendly toward the United States.

An OAU meeting next month would allow Colonel Qadhafi to address the United Nations General Assembly as the leader of Africa before the session closes Dec. 18.

Colonel Qadhafi's chairmanship could strain U.S.-African ties. These relations have been coming under pressure because of the stalled U.S.-led negotiations to re-move South-West Africa from South African control as the independent Namibia. The talks have been stalled over the issue of Cu-

ban troops in Angola. In the interview, Mr. Ouko criticized the slow progress of the talks and disagreed with the U.S. contention that a settlement must be accompanied by the withdrawal of the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops.

"Kenya considers the two independent issues; they are nonrelated," be said. But by linking Cuban withdraw

al to independence for Namibia, he said, "you're telling us you're not interested in solving the Nami-

For China's Youth, the People's Guide to Rock and Ruin

The 'How To' Booklet on Decadent Western Music Warns: The Blues Are Yellow and the Beat Is Bourgeois

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service

BEIJING — For those ideologically tone-deaf souls who don't know a decadent song when they hear one, the editors of People's Music Press in Beijing have come to the rescue with a timely guide.

No longer need young Chinese wonder whether an alien beat is luring them, toes lapping and fingers snapping, down the ruinous road to bourgeois perdition.

A new lavender booklet, titled "How to Distinguish Decadent Songs," explains the perils of "quivering rhythm," unruly notes and the "unclear, loose, drunken pronun-.. ciation" peculiar to imported popular mu-

The booklet's publication in June is anthat the authorities are waging to keep young Chinese from succumbing to West-In temptations. The prime targets are forign publications, films and music de-tounced as "huangee," which literally means "yellow" but is freely translated as

lecadent, pomographic or obscene.

Last spring the Chinese government forcally banned videotapes, records and casettes with "decadent and indecent content" and promised to evaluate the artistic ment of future imports.

Wangfujing Street turned up only "Puff, the Magic Dragon" and "Che Sera Sera"

Some vellow contraband would be labeled blue in the West. Early this year, the police in Guangdong province raided some makeshift theaters that peasants set up to show raunchy videotapes smuggled in from Hong Kong. Video recorders must now be registered with the provincial authorities. Customs officials in Shenzhen, the special economic zone bordering Hone Kong, have reported seizing 24,000 porno-

graphic publications since January.

The rest of the contraband, extending to rock music, merely suggests these are things more fun to do than build commu-

Chinese musical fare has improved since the Cultural Revolution, when the official hit parade was limited to such songs as "Medical Teams in Tanzania" and "The Nightsoil Collectors Are De-scending the Mountain." Classical music is once again permitted. But the lid has descended on other

Western music, after a few heady years in which some bookstores were selling cassettes of songs from Hong Kong and Taiwan along with pirated American hits. on a tape cassette of English lessons. There were also some Japanese kabuki records and two cassettes of Yugoslav folk

Domestic music included several revolu-tionary operas, such as "The Red Detachment of Women," by now on sale, and approved pop songs by Su Xiao-ming, a soprano with an artistic troupe of the Chi-Some Chinese youths, the sort who wear

bell-bottom jeans and sunglasses with the foreign label attached; affect a taste for Western rock music, but most young people find it discordant. They much prefer the softer sounds of John Denver, the Carpenters and Peter, Paul and Mary. The Chinese are also partial to "Red River Valley," "Jingle Bells" and "Do Re Mi," from "The Sound of Music."

Even this strikes some elders as decadent. A Beijing student related that when his younger brother asked him to borrow some tapes of Peter, Paul and Mary from his classmates, their father objected, saying, "Be careful of all this love, love, love. tudying is more important."

The authorities feel threatened more by

the sentimental ballads that find their way in from Taiwan and Hong Kong, Taiwan's singing star, Teresa Teng, who is known here as Deng Lijun, is banned, though her saccharine love songs hardly seem subver-The musical crackdown has extended to

closing a disco for foreigners in Beijing and a jazz club at the Peace Hotel in Shanghai. Last summer the police raided some private disco parties beld by the children of government officials. This month a Shanghai baker got 15 days in jail and had his tape recorder confiscated for charging the equivalent of 25 cents admission to dances in his home. But a raid on a dance at a high school here recently drew a protest from China's

youth newspaper. Two policemen closed down the party celebrating China's na-tional holiday on Oct. I and hauled off the schoolteacher for letting boys and girls dance together. He was released after writing two self-criticisms.

The youth newspaper complained that the police should not have interfered because the dancing helped the mental health of the pupils, enriched their extra-curricular life and promoted a sense of The editors of the recent guide supplied these definitions of Western musical

 Jazz is syncopated music that "forces people to accept what is unexpected, the abnormal beat." And "dancing to this kind of music is like having nervous spasms." Furthermore, "the rhythm of jazz is against the normal psychological needs of man.

· Rock of the 1950s replaced jazz with "a frenzied bear, neighing-like singing and a simple melody." Rock songs of the 1960s have even more percussion and are "m-tense to provoke the nerves." Further, what they pour out is a kind of passion for the bewildering, the vague, the numb and the impetuous.

 Disco music has a minimal melody and lyrics and a "rapid beat like a war drum." The guide explained that "disco dancing is rapid and continuous leaping

The guide concluded that popular music has no artistic value to speak of. "The reason is because it meets the needs of people's negative spiritual life in capitalist so-ciety," it said. "It also meets the needs of capitalists who make money.

Hard-Liners in Poland Pressing for Return to **Orthodox Party Rule**

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service WARSAW — Less than a month after the formal elimination of the independent trade union Solidarity, evidence is building that Communist Party hard-liners, backed hy Moscow, are pushing for an even more fundamental reimposition of orthodox Communist rule

The latest indication is a letter by a former party leader that al-leges that, despite the crushing of Solidarity, Poland is in greater per-il today than it was before martial law was introduced in December.

The letter, a copy of which was obtained Friday, warns that current government policies threaten
"a new social conflict whose explosive power would be incomparably greater than the adventures of the

political underground."
Written by Tadeusz Grabski, a
former hard-line Politburo member, the document advocates a four-point program that it says is necessary to "save the country from self-destruction."

The program calls for final climination of the anti-Communist underground, a revolutionary ideo-logical purge of the party, aban-donment of key elements of Poland's nascent economic reform and a crackdown on the country's Roman Catholic Church.

The letter, which is being circulated in party circles in Warsaw, echoes at least in part a theme that was prominent during a two-day meeting of the party's Central Committee that ended Thursday.

While apparently reaffirming their commitment to economic reform, the party leaders sharply criticized what they called the unjustified enrichment of some ele-ments of society as a result. Working people, they said, were indig-nant that some Poles were "making fortunes on the crisis."

Both the Grabski letter and statements made public by the Central Committee suggest an of-fensive by party hard-licers aimed of ideology and propaganda last July and made foreign minister.

control over all aspects of Polish life unseen in a generation.

The offensive follows a series of increasingly pointed public criti-cisms by Moscow of the Polish sit-

The Kremlin has made it clear that it finds the Polish party weak the "counterrevolution" still threatening, the church an ever more open supporter of the politi-cal opposition and the Polish lead-ership disturbingly reluctant to take Soviet advice.

How these attacks reflect on General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party and martial law leader, is un-

Some official sources here contend privately that General Jaruzelski is under growing politi-cal pressure and might even be forced out hy some more orthodox party leader.

These sources have been telling foreign diplomats and journalists that, while it might not look that way in the West, General Jaruzelski is actually a moderate who has been battling to preserve the es-sence of Polish reform against the deeply entrenched, conservative party bureaucracy.

"There is no 'liberal' alternative to Jaruzelski," said a Polish jour-nalist. "There is only a barder-line alternative."

Skeptics contend that the difference between General Jaruzelski and the hard-liners is so slim it is virtually inconsequential. They say that assertions to the contrary are intended to win for him a more sympathetic image in the West, whose financial help Poland still

badly needs. In fact, General Jaruzelski has appeared successful in removing potential hard-line rivals from positions of power. For example, Stefan Olszowski, the most promioent member of this group, was re-moved from the key post of Central Committee secretary in charge

U.S. Magazine Barred In New Warsaw Curbs

WARSAW - In its first reaction to new economic sanctions imposed by the Reagan administration, the Polish government on Fri-day suspended a Polish-language American magazine circulated here by the U.S. Embassy and announced its own academic sanctions on American-backed scholar-

The Polish news agency PAP said the magazine Ameryka may no longer be distributed in Poland and that all invitations to scholars by the United States must be re-

Although the actions appeared to be minor, some diplomaric sources speculated that Poland could also take more serious steps, such as downgrading its relations with the United States by delaying approval of a new U.S. ambassador to Warsaw, and replacement

of its envoy to the United States. Romuald Spasowski, the Polish ambassador in Washington, defected last December to protest the imposition of martial law and has not yet been replaced.

Suspension of the magazine and tightening of academic regulations was the first step after the media denouoced President. Ronald Reagan's suspension of Poland's most-favored-nation trade status Wednesday in response to the out-lawing of the independent union Solidarity.

The Polish government, in a series of sharp commentaries printed in Warsaw Friday, threatened reraliation because of the sanctions. "The Polish government will consider steps it will deem proper to take in Polish-American relations and in the international forum in connection with the latest Sejm, or parliament, passed the discriminatory decision by the new trade union bill on Oct. 8.

U.S. government," according to a statement published in all major Polish dailies.

PAP carried a new commentary later Friday charging that Mr.
Reagan sought to "overnhrow the
social system existing in Poland as
a first stage in making changes of
political relations in the world, advantageous to the United States."

A Western diplomatic source, when asked to comment on the Polish threats, said only, "What the Poles may do is entirely uopredictable. Downgrading relations is as good a speculation as any, but it can't be taken as a serious possibil-

■ Transfer of Solidarity's Assets

The Polish government took the first step Friday toward appropriating assets of Solidarity and handing them over to new govern-ment-sponsored unions being set up across the country, Reuters reported from Warsaw.

PAP said Trade Unions Minister Stanislaw Ciosek had been ordered to draw up a timetable for transferring assets of all former unions to the new ones.

No estimate has been made of the total value uf the assets of Solidarity, which employed thousands of permanent staff and maintained offices with communications and printing equipment in all major cities and large factories and com-

The assets were frozen when cember and have been administered by the authorities since then Solidarity, which had about 9.5 million members, was dissolved with all other unions when the

Soviet Official Leaves Beijing After Meetings

BELJING - Leonid F. Hyichev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, left here Friday, npparently after making little progress in his meet-ings with Chinese officials in an attempt to improve Chinese-Soviet

Mr. Ilyichev refused to make any comment on the talks. He was seen off at Beijing airport by Qian Qichen, the Chinese deputy foreign minister, with whom be conferred from Oct 5 to 21. Mr. Oian also refused to make a state-

A second round of talks is expected to be beld later this year in Moscow. The discussions here were the first since China suspended normalization talks in Moscow after the December 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
The latest discussions were de-

scribed as "exploratory" and not a resumption of normalization or border talks. The talks were held in secret and a news blackout was imposed by both sides. No state-

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on the conversations, which were not reported in the state-run press. Foreign diplomatic sources said that little progress was made, but observers called it significant that the two sides had agreed to talk.

The barrier, they said, appeared to be China's insistence that several issues receive top priority in normalization efforts. China is de-manding that the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from the Chinese border, the Mongolian border and from Afghanistan, and that it ends its support for Vietnam's oc-cupation of Cambodia.

The Soviet Union apparently said that it wanted to discuss strictly bilateral matters such as trade, economic and cultural exchanges rather than third-country

President Leonid I. Brezhnev said Wednesday in a speech to a Kremlin conference that Moscow Japan Grounds Its F-46 wanted to normalize its relations with China and was doing every-thing in its power toward that end.

Mild Quake Jolts Yugoslavia

United Press Interna BELGRADE - An earthquake measuring 3.9 on the open-ended Richter scale jolted the southern Yugoslav Adriatic coastal area in Montenegro Friday but did not cause any damage or injury.



OPEN-ARMED WELCOME - Workers outside a Madrid department store erected a sign Friday to greet Pope John Paul II, who is expected to arrive in Spain Sunday for a 10-day visit. A message at the bottom of the billboard said "Nuestra Bienvenida" — Our Welcome.

West Hails Victory of Socialists As Proof of Democracy in Spain

BRUSSELS -- The Socialist victory in the Spanish general elec-tions was halled throughout the world Friday as a further strength-ening of democracy in Spain.

In Western Europe, officials of conservative as well as leftist governments said that they regarded the emergence of a strong, democratically elected government as more important than its political

U.S. officials, despite wornes about the future Spanish govern-ment's attitude on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said that they were optimistic about the country's future under the Socialist leader, Felipe González.

In Moscow, Tass expressed general satisfaction. Reporting from Madrid, Tass said that the election returns were "evidence of the utter failure of the ultra-rightist forces."

European Community officials in Brussels said that the Socialist victory would make little difference in the difficult negotiations on Spain's entry into the Commu-nity. The officials noted that the Spanish Socialists were in favor of joining the EC but that objections raised by the French government over Spanish entry would still re-

"The French Socialist govern-

By John Tagliabue

BONN - Prime Minister Mar-

British government leader to

garet Thatcher, oo the first visit by

West Berlin in 11 years, launched a

caustic attack Friday against com-

munism, describing the Soviet Uo-ion as a "power dedicated to the denial of all we believe in."

Speaking at the city ball in the district of Schöneberg, where she

was received by governing Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker, Mrs.

Thatcher described the Berlin Wall

as a "grim monument to a cruel and desolate creed."

the moral bankruptcy of the soci-

ety it encloses," she said. Earlier in

the day, she had peered at the wall

from a wooden platform near

Widening her attack, Mrs. Thatcher called for greater West-ern conventional and nuclear pre-paredness, saying that the "wall is

an ever-present reminder that those who repress the liberties of

our Eastern neighbors'seek also to

"Let us resolve that they must oever succeed;" she said.

that communists "flaunt their ruthlessness and barbarism in their

desperate attempts to stop the

flight to Ireedom."
Britain, she said, sought a reduction of East-West tensions and a

balanced reduction of convention-

al and nuclear arms. But she said that that required a "two-way ef-fort and greater respect for inter-national law and human rights than we have seen in recent years."

than we bave seen in recent years."

Referring to Poland, Mrs. Thatcher said that "in every dec-

ers have been reminded that their

pittless ideology only survives be-

She said a day would come when force would fail to contain

the "anger and frustration of the

Then the edifice cracks, the mortar crumbles. That is the lesson

Mrs. Thatcher's visit to the

Western part of the divided city,

110 miles (170 kilometers) inside

East Germany, clearly gratified

her West German hosts. Bonn offi-

cials stressed in recent days that

the visit, the first by a British prime minister since Edward

After Two Jets Crash

TOKYO — Japan grounded its 130 F-4 Phantom fighter aircraft

Friday for inspection after two

crashes that killed three men in the

last three weeks, the Defense

built in Japan under a licensing agreement with McDonnell Doug-

las the American manufacturers.

Most of Japan's Phantoms were

Agency said.

of Poland," she said.

cause it is maintained by force."

ade since the war the Soviet

The wall demonstrated, she said,

Potsdamer Platz.

extinguish our own."

Every stone hears witness to

ment can be expected to adopt a more conciliatory tone toward Ma-drid, but when it comes down to negotiating on Mediterranean farm products, Paris's stance will likely prove just as tough," a Community official said.

French officials said that they were delighted at the Spanish elec-tion results and commented that it was a consolidation of a swing to the left in southern Europe over the last 18 months.

Spain's Western allies sought to

play down the dangers of future military interference in the democratic process. Their firm expressions of congratulations to Mr. González centered on reaffirming support for Spanish democracy.

In a telegram to the Socialist leader, Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian prime minister, said that the Socialist victory was a reward for a policy that defended "the ideals of justice, progress and free-

British officials said that the election results strengthened the democratic process. They said that they boped the new government would move quickly to ease strains over the British colony of Gibral-tar, over which Spain claims sover-

er's 24-hour trip to West Germany

for regular twice-yearly consulta-

Nevertheless, some Bonn offi-

cials seemed a little uncomfortable

continuing normal practice.

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Rev-

erend Beyers Naude, a dissident Afrikaner churchman who broke

with his church and people in order to make common cause with

blacks in opposition to apartheid,

has been placed under a new three-

year ban that makes it a crime for

him to attend meetings, write for publication or be quoted anywhere

The ootification was delivered to him Thursday at his home in

Johannesburg, just three days be-fore the expiration of a five-year ban that he received when the gov-

ernment clamped down on white as well as black opposition in 1977 after the death in detention of the prominent black nationalist Steve

An interracial organization that

Mr. Naude founded and headed,

the Christian Institute, which was

designed to mobilize opposition to the racial system within South Af-

rican churches, was declared illegal

At 67. Mr. Naude is widely con-

sidered to be the most significant opponent of apartheid to have em-

erged among Afrikaners, the domi-

nant white group. Although he has

been silenced for five years, his in-

fluence has continued to be strong-

ly felt in church circles, especially

in the segregated nonwhite branch-

es of the dominant Dutch Re-

formed Church, of which Mr.

Naude was once a prominent lead-

This month a synod of the Sen-

dingkerk, or mission church, which

serves the people of mixed race

who are known here as coloreds,

in South Africa.

at that time.

through southern Europe. In The Hague, Dutch politicians from both sides of the political spectrum welcomed the Socialist

Sources close to Portugal's gov-ernment, which has close links with Spain's former ruling centerright party, said that the prospects for cooperation with Spain remained good. The clear victory of the Spanish Socialists ended a long period of political uncertainty, they said.

West German Socialists hailed the results and former Chancellor Willy Brandt said that the Socialist victory was "extremely significant for Europe as a whole."

The election results were also hailed by democratic countries in Latin America. Outgoing President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico said that the Socialist victory would lead to even closer relations with Latin America

The U.S. Embassy in Madrid issued a statement congratulating Mr. González on his victory.

"Yesterday's election was a re-sounding indication of the voters' endorsement of the democratic process, which the United States In Greece, Andreas Papandreou, has endorsed and will continue to the Socialist prime minister, said that the election results were a sign embassy said.

Thatcher Assails Communist System In West Berlin, She Calls the Wall a 'Grim Monument' Heath went to West Berlin in 1971, According to some Western offiwas the highlight of Mrs. Thatchspeech was seen as a signal to the

with Mrs. Thatcher's stark words. Helmut Kohl, the new conservahis visit to Britain in June. tive chancellor who accompanied Mrs. Thatcher, alluded io a short speech to West Berlin's "stable situation," and said he boped it would continue. He said he fa-vored "continuing cooperation between East and West." Soviet diplomats had already protested Mr. Kohl's presence in the city, which according to the

Afrikaner Churchman

Is Put Under New Ban

scribed the differences including the controversy over the Siberian gas pipeline, as "passing prob-1971 Four Power agreement is not In his statement, Mr. Kohl said Britain and West Germany agreed in their resolve to "eliminate a constituent part of West Germany. On Thursday, Moscow's ambassador in London, Victor I. Popov, lodged a protest with the For-

eign Office. Nevertheless, Mr. Kohl was only

Reagan administration of Europe's undiminished resolve to oppose communist aggression. Some drew parallels to Mr. Reagan's own strongly worded democracyversus-communisim speech during

Officials said the differences between Europe and Washington over issues such as East-West trade ties were discussed at the meetings. In her statement Mrs. Thatcher de-

misunderstandings" with Washington, in order to return to a "close relationship, while protecting our own interests."

formally accused its white mother church of heresy and idolatry for

its rigid adherence to racial separa-

tion in the churches and society at

large. Both by example and per-sonal counseling, Mr. Naude is known to have been a major influ-

ence on the young clergymen, white as well as colored, who have

brought the mission church to the

verge of a break with the white

The theological and political challenge that this represents has

encouraged a debate within the

white church itself and, although

conservative elements in the

church managed to close ranks and

reassert their authority at a synod

that ended last week, there seems little doubt that the debate is likely

to intensify in the coming months.

In the light of these develop-ments, Mr. Naude was known to

regard it as highly unlikely that the authorities would enable him to

exert a direct and active influence

on the course of the debate by al-

lowing his ban to expire this week.

But friends and admirers contin-

ued to ourse the hope that his pres-

tige in international religious cir-

cles would have some bearing on

the government of Prime Minister

P.W. Botha. Mr. Naude's father was a found-

ing member of the Broederbond.

the secret society that has been re-

garded as a controlling influence in church affairs. For 23 years he

was a member of the society, until

he decided he could no longer

square its practices with his Christian convictions. Finally, be decid-

ed that the only morally support-

able position for a white who

sought change in South Africa was

to support black initiatives.

Begin About **Pullout Talks** Israel Seeks to Include

Civilians Negotiators

By Edward Walsh

Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM — Morris Draper. a U.S. special envoy, met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other senior Israeli officials here Friday in an effort to get negotiations started on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Mr. Draper's meetings with the Israeli officials were described as

parently did not produce agreement on the format for negotia-tions between Israel and Lebanon. However, Israeli officials, sounding optimistic, said they hoped such an agreement would be reached by the end of next week after Mr. Draper bolds more talks

"good" and "useful," but they ap-

with Lebanese officials in Beirut.
The negotiations that Mr. Drapor is attempting to arrange will focus on two issues: the withdraw-al of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon, and the establishment of n "security zone" in southern Lebanon. Israel says that such a zone must be set up before it will withdraw completely across

the Lebanese border.

The forum the Israelis bope to use for the direct talks with the Lebanese is a joint military com-mission used last August during the negotiations for the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organi-

zation forces from BeiruL At that time, the commission in-cluded only military officers from both sides, but for the new negotiations the Israelis are suggesting that the commission be expanded to include civilian political repre-sentatives of the two countries.

There reportedly is considerable opposition to that idea in Beirut. The government of President Amin Gemayel is attempting to keep its distance from Israel. Israe-li officials said Friday, however, that the idea is considered "realistic" by the United States.

Mr. Draper met Friday first with the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Sbamir, and then spent 90 minutes with Mr. Begin, Mr. Shamir and Defense Minister Ariel

Arafat Looks to Begin Foes Friday's editions of the Rome newspaper La Repubblica quoted Yasser Arafat as saying his Palestine Liberation Organization is ready to talk to Israeli opponents of the Begin government, Reuters reported from the Italian capital,

But the paper said Mr. Arafat declined to confirm a senior Vatican official's recent statement that, when the PLO leader met Pope John Paul II last month, he accepted the need to recognize Israel, We have many friends in Isra-

el," the paper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying. He added that a dia-logue is possible with "all the men of the Peace Now movement, for example, and all those in prison for defending the need for a dia-

logue ... between them and us." Mr. Arafat arrived Friday in I charest for discussions with President Nicolae Ceansescu. Io Beirut, President Hafez al-As-

sad of Syria was quoted Friday by the magazine An Nahar as reaffirming his insistence that Syrian troops will not withdraw from Lebanon until Israeli forces also leave the country. ■ U.S. Replacing Marines

U.S. marines in the international

peacekeeping force in Lebanon be-gan leaving the country Friday as part of a American troop-rotation process. United Press International reported from Beirut. The 1.800 marines, who had

served in Lebanon for a month, began moving by helicopter and landing craft to ships waiting offshore as n similar number from the 24th Marine Assault Unit moved in to replace them, witness-

Trade Pact Is Set Between Australia And New Zealand

Ressers
WELLINGTON, New Zealand
— Australia and New Zealand have oegotiated an agreement for closer economic relations that would set up a virtual common market of the two nations' 18 mil-

lion people.

The agreement was reached after all-day talks bere Thursday between Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon of New Zealand and Deputy Prime Minister J. Douglas Anthony of Australia. The Closer Economic Relations

Agreement, as it is known, will be referred to the cabinets of both governments for approval. If both cabinets endorse it, a progressive free trade zone will start operating from Jan. 1.

Neither side would give details of the new agreement, but before Thursday's talks began, the Australians were reported to be un-happy about setting 1995 as the date for New Zealand 10 end its import-licensing system and 1987 for abolishing export incentives.

But New Zealand had said these dates were "not negotiable.".

Sources said the dates remained

unchanged in the agreement, but that Mr. Anthony bad won some concessions for access by Australian manufacturers.

Malaysians Hunt Crocodile

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - Police sharpshooters and local medicine men have joined a hunt in the jungle of North Borneo for a 26-foot (8-meter) crocodile that has killed 11 persons and injured six, the Bermana news agency re-

Draper Meets A Sadat Brother Faces Trial on Corruption

By David B. Ottaway

CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak, after a year of wavering over how to deal with widespread corruption in Egypt, has finally de-cided to put the brother of Anwar Sadat on trial on charges of fraud, black market dealings and a varie-

ty of other offenses. The case of Esmat Sadat, 57. a former bus driver who became a millionaire during the presidency

NEWS ANALYSIS

of his brother, has quickly become a cause célèbre that is expected to have far-reaching repercussions on the entire Egyptian political sys-

Among other trungs, it may lead to a clear, final break between Mr. Mubarak and the circle of Anwar Sadat's proteges and friends, who were the prime beneficiaries of the former president's "open-door." or free enterprise, policy initiated in That is because Esmat Sadat,

who is scheduled to go on trial be-fore the Court of Ethics in early January, is expected to implicate a number of ministers and other high-ranking officials, both past

The trial could easily turn into an indictment of the "open-door" policy and the Sadat regime itself. Finally, the corruption trial may serve to establish Mr. Mubarak as his own man and to boost his fading popularity among Egyptians disappointed with the lack of any substantive changes since he took office last October, after Sadat's

Mr. Mubarak has shifted in his statements about the need to clean up the corruption, which bas increased since the "open-door" pol-icy began. When he first came to power, he pledged he would not be lenient toward those found guilty. But later he played down the issue, arguing that it was no worse in Egypt than in other Arab countries and letting it be known he did not want to put the Sadat regime on

Only one relatively important case has come to trial, that of a deputy in parliament, Rachad Osman, who was sentenced to a year in prison in January for illegally obtaining imported goods dutyfree, Then, on Oct. 3, Mr. Mubarak

indicated that had not forgotten his initial election pledge and hint ed he was about to take action Law rules over everything and

rises above people whoever they may be, he said in a speech to parliament. The late Egyptian leader apparently knew that Esmat, his half.

brother, was using his name and kinship to promote his dealings. Sadat ordered him banned from all duty-free zones in the country as well as the port of Alexandria where he allegedly obtained im-ported goods to sell later at high profits on the black market.

Ibrahim Saada, editor of the dai-

ly Akhabar el Yom who has been a leading crusader against corruption, said the late president once asked him, "What can I do with this brother of mine."

In an interview, Mr. Saada said he had briefed Anwar Sadat on his investigations into financial misdeeds of his brother in associa-tion with Rachad Osman. Mr. Saada said that despite this

and other evidence that Sadat knew what his brother was doing the late president never had his brother brought to trial. He did, bowever, stop another half brother, Talaat Sadat, from obtaining choice land belonging to the Religious Affairs Ministry near Qubbah Palace in Cairo, according to Mr. Sadda. to Mr. Saada.

Mr. Saada also said in a recent column that Mr. Mubarak was instrumental in blocking an attempt by Esmat Sadat and an unnamed American partner from obtaining the contract for the shipping of U.S. arms to Egypt simply by using his name to get it and without submitting a bid in competition with other companies.

The relationship between President Sadat and his two half-brothers, Esmat and Talaat, was apparently strained in the years before the assassination in 1981. According to testimony given by Esmal Sadat to the prosecutor general and published this week in the local press, he and the late president were not on speaking terms during the three years before Anwar Sadat's death.

Anwar Sadat ordered his brother arrested at one point in 1978 on charges of drug anuggling but relented "under family pres-sure," according to the published

WORLD BRIEFS

300 Feared Dead in Nigerian Riots

LAGOS - About 300 persons are now feared to have been killed when members of a Moslem extremist sect rioted Tuesday in the northeastern

city of Maiduguri, the Nigerian radio reported Friday.

The radio, broadcasting from the northern city of Kaduna and monitored in Lagos, said the mortuary at Maiduguri's general hospital was full. The city remained tense, with sporadic shooting heard from the scene of the rioting in a suburb now declared a danger zone, it said.

The airport remained closed and all roads into Maiduguri, 750 miles

(1,200 kilometers) from Lagos, were sealed off by heavily armed paramilitary police, the radio reported. An official statement in Lagos said the rioting began when a mob attacked police trying to arrest 16 members of the sect, which honors the late Alhaji Mohammadu Marwa as the true prophet of Islam. He was killed in riots in the northern city of Kananearly two years ago

Bonn Social Democrats Pick Vogel

BONN — The leaders of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party unanimously nominated Hans-Jochen Vogel on Friday to run for chancellor in March, the party chairman, Willy Brandt, announced.

Mr. Vogel, 56, a former justice minister and the party's leader in West Berlin, accepted the nomina-tion but acknowledged that his chances of defeating Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, were not good. "I am a realist. It is not going to be an easy race. The starting position could be better," he said.

Mr. Vogel was chosen after Hel-mut Schmidt, who lost the chancellorship in a parliamentary vote Oct. i, announced this week that he would not run again for health and political reasons. Mr. Vogel's nomination must be approved by a special Social Democratic congress scheduled for January in Dortmund, but party officials consider this a formality.



dare.

Hans-Jochen Vogel

U.S., Russia Conclude Talks on Grain

VIENNA — The United States and the Soviet Union ended a regular consultation on grain trade Priday with bittle prospect of the Russians taking up any of President Ronald Reagan's offer to sell them an additional 15 million metric tons (16.5 short tons) of wheat or corn in the next six months.

The Soviets indicated that their imports in the coming year are likely to exceed the past year's level, and perhaps might be noticeably less, depending upon their crop and availability of funds," Scaley G. Lodwick, U.S. undersecretary of agriculture, said at a news conference. So far the Russians have contracted for only 1.6 million tons of U.S. grain, although they are committed under an agreement to buy at least 6

U.K. Labor Wins 2 Special Elections

LONDON — The Labor Party, which has been struggling to overcome internal feuding and to erode the popularity of Prime Minister Margare Thatcher, the Conservative leader, has wen two special parliamentary

Labor won a narrow victory Tuesday over the Conservatives to recapture the Northfield constituency of Birmingham, in the industrial Midlands. It also held its working class stronghold of Peckham, South Lon-

But Labor polled far fewer votes than in 1979 elections in both dis tricts. The alliance of the Liberal Party and the Social Democrats appeared to have made the most significant gains. In Northfield, the iberal Party won 26.3 percent of the vote, compared with 8 percent in 1979. In Peckham, the Social Democratic Party got 33 percent, compared to the Liberal Party's 8 percent in 1979.

DeLorean Indicted on Drug Charges

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES - John Z. DeLorenn was indicted by a U.S. grant tury Friday on multiple counts of drug trafficking and racketeering in a \$24-million cocaine dealing scheme,

U.S. Attorney Stephen S. Trott said the grand jury returned an 11count indictment against Mr. DeLorean and two other men arrested isst. week in connection with the alleged deal, which prosecutors say was aimed at raising money to save Mr. DeLorean's failing car company in Northern Ireland.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disporches

هكذا من الدَّعل



ARGENTINE PROTEST OF MISSING - A woman at a Buenos Aires demonstration displays a sign saying, "We demand that the arrested and disappeared persons appear alive."

Argentine Judge Says **Troops Probably Killed** 31 Found in Graveyard

By Martin Andersen Washington Post Service

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ompanies.

BUENOS AIRES - A regional judge has said in court papers that at least 31 bodies found in a mass grave near Buenos Aires are those of people who were probably killed in battles with Argentine security forces.

The judge, Hugo Gandara, cited 31 notations in the grave registry listing causes of death as "military confrontation" and "army battle"

next to the names. He made the statement in a document asking federal courts to take charge of an investigation of the identities of 400 bodies buried the desired at the Grand Bourg cemetery, the desired which is 15 miles (24 kilometers) trace being killer outside of Buenos Aires.

Minimum Wage Raised in Mexico

United Press International MEXICO CITY - Mexico raised its minimum wage Friday 30 percent in an emergency mea-sure to help the nation's poorest workers keep pace with rampant inflation but unions called a general strike for the day the raise takes

Demanding a 50-percent emergency wage increase to keep pace with an inflation rate estimated by the government to be at 65 percent, the powerful Mexican Confederation of Labor called the general strike for Monday. The strike

was expected to close 38,000 businesses across the nation.

Beginning Monday, the minimum wage rises by 30 percent to the equivalent of \$5 a day under the order. But businesses leaders insist that they are already strapped for funds following two devaluations of the Mexican peso

It was reported that Judge Gandara had decided to remove himself from the case because of the

involvement of security forces.

The court papers' release on
Thursday marked the first time a government official has linked such a large number of bodies with the so-called "dirty war."

That conflict was fought between Argentine security forces and two leftist guerrilla organiza-tions between 1974 and 1979. Between 6,000 and 15,000 persons vanished in Argentina during that time, human rights activists and others have charged.

The human rights groups have linked many of the disappearances to government security forces. But the generals who have ruled this country since taking power in a 1976 coup have denied specific knowledge of the missing persons'

· Judge Gandara's investigation began on Oct. 22, when six parents of missing persons asked him to impound all records and documents relevant to burials at the cemetery, which was opened in

Citing testimony from graveyard workers and neighbors, the petition alleged that nighttime burial of helice that night the helice that night that n of bodies by Argentine security forces — as well as the recent discovery there of the body of a labor organizer missing since 1976 pointed to the strong possibility that other missing persons were interred at the cemetery.

The cemetery is less than a mile from the Campo de Mayo Army installation, Argentina's biggest such facility.

It was discovered when the parents of a young man who disap-peared in 1976 learned that they could find their son's body there. They obtained a court order and had the body exhumed. They said four other bodies were found in their son's grave.

down as a result of right-wing pressure in the armed forces. La

Voz said the book would be pub-

General Galtieri, it added, re-

lished next mouth.

Cuba Offered Troops in Falklands War, Galtieri's Book Is Reported to Say

BUENOS AIRES — Cuba of-The Buenos Aires daily La Voz said General Galtieri wrote in the fered Argentina 2,500 militiamen to help light the British in the book, entitled "The Names of Defeat," that the offer was turned Falklands, according to press re-ports of a book by former Presi-dent Leopoldo Galtieri that is to be published soon.



UNCORD CENTURION

A government minister said Thursday that the official cost of Britain's military operation to re-capture the Falkland Islands is more than double the £700 million (\$1.190 billion) figure given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher earlier this week, United Press In-

ternational reported from London. The figure included replacement of equipment and future garrisoning. Peter Blaker, minister of state for the armed forces, informed the House of Commons that the cost would total £1.6 billion. The additional £900 million came from expenditure over the next three years

and beyond, which was not included in Mrs. Thatcher's figure, he

Severe Pollution in Toronto

United Press Internal TORONTO - The worst air pollution in Toronto in seven years obscured the city's skyscrapers Thursday and disrupted air traffic. Thermal inversion trapped pollu-tants in a layer of fog. Officials or-dered major industries to curtail emissions and asked motorists not to use their cars.

Chief Sets Up Own 'Early-Warning System' on Disputes By Michael J. Berlin

Washington Post Service :

UNITED NATIONS, New York Secretary-General Javier. Pérez de Cuéllar says he has installed a "radar" on the United Nations' 38th floor and is scanning the world for signs that "differences are in danger of becoming a real

This figurative early-warning system has quickly homed in on at least two disputes in which the secretary-general said in an interview, "I have already started direct

but quiet diplomacy."

One involves the border skirmishes between Nicaragua and Honduras. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that on Oct. 8 he called the foreign ministers of the two countries to his office and "surprised them, I put them in a room alone and I

"An hour and one-half later, everybody was smiling. At least it was a beginning. It created a

The secretary-general said he followed up that effort this week by formally putting his "good of-fices" at the disposal of the two Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has also in-

tervened in the territorial dispute

between Venezuela and Guyana. They now know someone is watching," said a UN official in-volved in the talks. "Of course, they are still stating their public positions, but by getting to them early in the game, be has fore-closed the option of force."

The secretary-general cited the

told them, 'Here you are. Keep discussing. Don't fight too much.'

And then I left.

two examples to show that he was the problem. So this week he set up a task force of the UN Secretarious them the warmed last month that the left. be warned last month that the United Nations was failing in its prime task of keeping the peace.

In his comments, made in his first annual report, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar suggested new ways in which he and the Security Council could be more effective in using the United Nations as a negotiating forum to avert and resolve cri-

Since then, be has won praise and support for his proposals from the vast majority of foreign ministers who participated in the General Assembly's annual policy de-

"but they didn't add anything." That meant that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was still confronted with

iat "to see what we can extract for their comments" and to spell out options for making the United Na-

> He said that, in addition to his own efforts at negotiation, he also plans to dispatch fact-finding teams to the scene of disputes, "people who will report to me, so I can report to the council."

tions more active in settling

It would only be at this point, he said, where "I will need help" in the form of cooperation from Security Council members.

To make the process work, the secretary-general said, govern-ments involved in disputes must be brought into the council after the fact-finding process is complete. Asked how governments could

be forced to take their disputes to the United Nations, Mr. Perez de Cuéliar aoted that all UN members have signed the charter "but have coaveniently forgotten" that it binds them to settle their dispute through negotiation.

He suggested that acceptance of that principle by the major powers would make it difficult for other nations to refuse such a summons.

At present, the council deals with disputes largely through public meetings and private consultations that often degenerate into rhetorical exchanges of formal

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar suggested that to transform itself into a true forum, the council must accept radical changes in the current formar. It must, he said, bring the quarreling parties into the closed negotiations that now include only council members. "The council has to break into working groups, each discussing the different issues in-volved in private, with the parties

sitting in," he said. If a UN peace force must be dispatched to defuse tensions, be said, "the idea of guaranteeing support for its mandate needs to

"If the five permanent members ive a mandate to a UN force and the force is brushed aside, they should have some reaction. We should expect the permanent members to feel responsibility, take some measures to give respectabili-ty to the UN force, to make a strong warning which will deter countries from military action. That is what we understand by

Reagan Sees Campaign Of Lies By Democrats

By Lou Cannon

Washington Fost Service
GREAT FALLS, Montana — President Ronald Reagan, on his final campaign trip through the West, has charged that his Democratic opponents are preparing a last-minute advertising campaign of distortion and demagoguery on the Social Security issue.

"I can predict that our oppo-oents are going to broadcast wide-ly one of the most dishonest canards that has ever been fea-tured in a political campaign," Mr. Reagan said at a Republican rally here Thursday.

"They are going to tell you that we — and I really include myself because I'm kind of a target of that — are no our way to changing or reducing or doing away with Social Security. And let me tell you that is what I said before, sheer demagoguery and a falsehood."

The comment, a reiteration of what he said earlier in Casper, Wyoming, was not part of Mr. Reagan's prepared text.

U.S. Judge Orders Meese to Testify

LOS ANGELES — A U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles has ordered Edwin Meese 3d, comselor to President Ronald Reagan, to testify in the case of David Wester who has been David Wayte, who has been charged with failing to register for the draft.

Judge Terry J. Hatter also said Thursday that he would require the government to make available to the defense portions of certain government documents. The gov-ernment was given until Nov. 4 to

government's operation.

Again Assails

U.S. Leaders

The government has opposed making information available unwithheld if it interferes with the

"He felt strongly about the issue," said Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, who is accompanying the president on the campaign swing. We feel the Democrats are waging a campaign of distortion. The whole Democratic campaign effort in the final days will be based on a campaign of feer, and the president paign of fear, and the president felt compelled to set the record straight."
[United Press International re-

ported that Charles T. Manatt the Democratic national chairman, said in a speech in Albuquerque, New Mexico, that voters have a "clear and clean chance" to send the president a message in Tuesday's congressional elections "that we don't want the administration gutting Social Security by making it voluntary or tampering with vi-tal benefits."

[Mr. Manatt' charged that the Republicans want to keep Social Security cuts "under cover" until after the elections, UPI reported.] The Social Security issue has

been raised frequently in the Wyoming television commercials of Rodger McDaniel, 34, the Democratic challenger to Republican Senator Malcolm Wallop. Mr. McDaniel has consistently pic-tured Mr. Wallop as an enemy of Social Security. Mr. Wallop says that is a distortion of his provision. that is a distortion of his position.

Last week, Republican polls showed Mr. McDaniel within 7 points of Mr. Wallop, once presumed to be a shoo-in for re-cleo-The narrowness of Mr. Wallop's

lead points to the main reason Mr. Reagan spent Thursday campaign-ing for Senate candidates in the sparsely populated inter-mountain West. After a recent visit to Nevada, where the president cam-paigned again Thursday, Chie Hecht, the Republican candidate for Senate, gained 8 percentage points in polls.

Reagan is stressing the anti-Washington themes that launched his

GENEVA — Managers from 30 U.S. and European arrines broke

off talks Friday on unprofitable

framework for new fares on the

It was the first time that the U.S.



At a campaign raily in Great Falls, Montana, President Reagan accepts an engraved plaque on which a pair of spurs are mounted.

original presidential candidacy in

In Wyoming be said, "You all live in a world that Washington will acver quite understand — the real world."

And in the rally at Great Falls in behalf of Larry Williams, the Republican candidate for Senste, Mr. Reagan denounced the "baf-Washington.

gabbers as "people who talk in cir-

In his remarks at the Las Vegas Convention Center, Mr. Reagan predicted that "the people of Ne-vada, just like honest, hard-working people in the rest of the country, are going to give a message to the quitters and the Washington gloom-and-doomers. And that

course." He did not refer to Social Mr. Speakes defined baffle- Security in his Las Vegas speech.

human insulin should soon be-

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The U.S.
Food and Drug Administration has approved the marketing of human insulin made by geoeucally engi-neered bacteria, the FDA an-nounced Friday in Washingtoo.

The substance, of great potential benefit to diabetics, is the first product of recombinant DNA technology commercially available for human use in the United States, said Gary Hooper, market-ing manager for Genentech Inc., which developed the insulia-mak-ing technology with the City of Hope research center.

Insulin is required by the body for the storage of carbohydrates. Without it, blood sugar rises and a diabetic can slip into a come and

Eli Lilly & Co., which will manufacture the buman insulin, could have its aew product within the next few months, said Rachmiel Levine, research director emeritus at the City of Hope center.

The product has already been approved in Britaia. An FDA spokesman said the insulin will be sold under the brand name Humulin.

It has been four years since scientists at the City of Hope in Duarte, and Genentech in South San Francisco announced that they had succeeded in producing bacteria that could manufacture insulin chemically identical to that produced by the human pancreas.

To do that, the scientists had to manufacture a bit of deoxyriboaucleic acid, or DNA, coded to instruct the bacteria how to assemble the component parts of the insulin

Lilly has been testing the buman sulin — first in healthy volunteers and then in diabetics - and it has been shown to be as effective as the pig and beef insulins now used to treat diabetes. But, according to the researchers, it has one distinct advantage: Unlike the animal products, the buman insulin is not likely to produce allergic reac-

And because it is grown from bacteria unlimited amounts of

abetics worldwide has been increasing far faster than the supply of pig and beef pancreases, from which the standard insulins now in use are extracted.

A product identical to human insulio can be made by chemically alteriog pig iosulin. Such a product is now being produced in Denmark.

It is still unclear how expensive Lilly's bacterially produced human iosulio will be.

Time's Manila Assets Frozen

MANILA — The properties of Time Inc. in the Philippines have been ordered frozen by judicial authorities after a Filipino business-man filed a libel suit against the American publishing company, court records showed. The "notice of garnishment" freezing Time Inc.'s local assets covers the 52million peso (\$5.9-million) damage claim filed Monday by Ricardo

Silverio, head of a major industrial

conglomerate.



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Experts See a New Breed of Arms

North Atlantic routes with no definite agreement on fares, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said.

(Continued from Page 1) duce an even more belligerent U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Union and practically foreclose all chanc-The executives, representing seves of repairing relations with the Reagan White House. en U.S. independent airlines and the West European "airline estab-lishment," had been discussing a

On the other hand, Soviet authorities think that substantial Democratic gains are likely to have a restraining effect on the Reagan administration. This, in turn, would not necessitate a radical change in Kremlin policies, ac-cording to well informed sources.

"For almost two years the rulers of the United States have been flexing their muscle. For almost two years abusive language aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist states has been heard from Washington. For almost two years myths about a Soviet threat and hand of Moscow have been serving as a kind of ideological foundation of U.S. foreign policy," he said.

But in what was a clear indica-

tion that he was not making a poli-

cy statement, he quoted an unoamed American newspaper to substantiate his argument that Mr. Reagan's policies have damaged U.S. relations with Western Europe, Japan and Latin America.
"If Moscow could manage to infiltrate its agents in the White House," be quoted the newspaper as saying, "it could still hardly do more to undermine the authority of America than is being done by the present administration. This is, it turns out, where one should look for the so-called hand of Moscow." Like Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Cher-

nenko also made a clear link between the deteriorating Soviet-American relations and Moscow's bope for a rapprochement with China. But Mr. Chernenko avoided any negative references to China and referred to it as "the great Chinese aeighbor," a phrase far warmer than anything heard from a top Kremlin official in many

Friday's speech appeared to foreshadow a more aggressive So-viet propaganda line against the United States. He angrily charged that Mr. Reagan's term in office was marked by failures both at home and abroad and referred to buge budget deficits, high unemployment and a rising aumber of siness bankruptcies in the United States.

The attacks on the United States are expected to provide the basic rationale for an increase in the Soviet military budget and for an or-der for belt-tightening throughout Soviet society.

independents had sat down with the mainly state-owned European carriers since former President Jimmy Carter barred them from fixing fares under his "open-skies" policy of free competition.

Last year, the 45 airlines on the

North Atlantic route lost \$500 million on the service because of a damaging price war and too many underutifized flights.

The IATA spokesman said managers had not reached any definite conclusions on fares this week bat had agreed that airlines on the

managers had gone home to review strategy and that they would hold further talks here on specific fares country-by-country, probably on

The managers would then have to decide whether to accept a pro-posal by some airlines to raise fares at the top end of the range and cut bargain fares, he said.

That plan was resisted by some

managers, who did not want to be seen to be further penalizing al-ready highly taxed business tra-velers, officials said.

In a speech Tuesday at the Na-tional Press Clob, Mr. Teller criti-cized calls for a nuclear freeze, ar-

(Continued from Page 1) fend U.S. strategic arsenals and population centers.

been the stumbling block for defensive weapons systems," said a Pentagon analyst. "If you could destroy a target without blinding your radar or having other collat-eral effects, the technological feasibility of defensive systems becomes much, much greater."

The most vocal proponent of the third generation concept is Ed-ward Teller, who helped develop the bydrogen bomb.

Collateral damage has always, guing that it would prevent development of defensive weapons that could vastly increase U.S. security. He has been advocating the development, among other things, of a space-based nuclear-powered laser station that could shoot down encmy missiles.

Scientists and officials said that high-energy laser technology made significant progress last year. At the underground nuclear test site in Nevada, Lawrence Livermore

ar explosive that emitted X-rays that, in turn, produced a very small laser in a vacuum chamber simulating space.

But proposals to develop the new weapons have met with strong opposition from proponents of a auclear freeze and from some scientists. Richard L. Garwin, a physicist at International Busine Machines' Thomas J. Watson Research Center, argued that U.S. in-terests would be far better served by negotisting a comprehensive test ban with the Soviet Union.

Bertram M. Newhouse, Art Collector, Dies

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Bertram M. Newhouse, 99, chairman of the board of Newhouse Galleries Inc., who was considered the dean of American art collectors, died in

New York on Oct. 22.

Mr. Newhouse opened New York and Los Angles branches of the St. Louis gallery founded by his father in 1878. He negotiated the acquisitions of four printings by Juan de Flandres by the National Gallery in Washington and El Greco's "Vision of St. John" by the Metropobian Museum of Art.

While working as the agent for the prince of Lichtenstein, he sold Chardin's "Attentive Nurse" to the National Gallery and works by Antonio Canaletto to the Huntington Museum in Pasadena, California. He was also instrumental in the development of the Kimbeli collection, which became the ou-cleus of the Kimbell Museum in Fort Worth, Texas.

Tommy Thompson LOS ANGELES (UPI) - Tommy Thompson, 49, who wrote the best seller "Blood and Money," died here Friday of over cancer.

Mr. Thompson, a native of Fort Worth Texas, began his writing career as a reporter for the Houston Press after graduating from the University of Texas with a journal-ism degree. During the 1960s he worked for Life magazine in New York, Los Angeles and later as burean chief of its Paris office.

"Blood and Money," won the Edgar Allan Poe award of the

Mystery Writers of America. Joyce Clyde Hall

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) Joyce Clyde Hall, 91, who turned a picture postcard business into Hallmark Cards Inc., the world's largest greeting card com-pany with annual sales of more than \$750 million, died Friday at

Mr. Hall ran Hallmark for 56 years and stepped aside as chief executive officer in 1966 when his son. Donald J. Hall, took over.

T.J. Flournoy LA GRANGE, Texas (AP) — TJ. Flournoy, 77, the former sher-iff who fought efforts to close the prothel that inspired the hit musi-

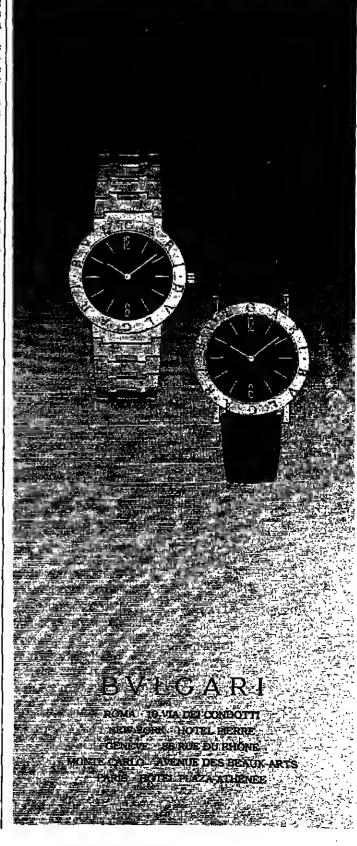
cal "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas." died here Wednesday. He opposed the closing of the 129-year-old Chicken Ranch bordello because of what he called "outside interference." "My constitutents want it here." Mr. Flour-aoy said. "If the people didn't like the way I ran the county, I wouldn't be around." Mr. Flournoy was elected sheriff in 1946. He retired in 1980.

Other deaths:

Katsushiro Narita, 78, Japan's former ambassador to Pakistan, Australia and West Germany, Tuesday of a heart ailment, in

Nirayama, west of Tokyo. Townsend Martin, 74, an invest-ment banker, race-horse owner and former part owner of the New York Jets football team, Oct. 22 at his home in Westchester County, New York, of what officials said was a self-iaflicted gunshot

William Lloyd Webber, 68, director of the Londoa College of Music since 1964 and professor at the Royal College of Music since 1946, Friday at a London hospital after



Japan-Bashing Is Back

you stare at your little TV sets and eat your mandarin oranges, because we've had all we're going to take!" — John Connally's warning to Japan as he campaigned for the 1980 presidential nomination.

Walter Mondale, who lacks Mr. Connally's flair but not his ambition, put it this way re-cently: "We've been running up the white flag when we should be running up the Amer-

ican flag! What do we want our kids to do?
Sweep up around Japanese computers?"
Lee Iacocca, despite the Chrysler Corporation's lisison with Mitsubishi, calls Japan "a country that doesn't play fair when it comes to world trade."

. In Washington the Reagan administra-tion's trade representative, Bill Brock, tossed the automobile imports issue into this year's pontical campaign. To help a Republican senator with auto-worker constituents, he wrote a letter saying that the so-called voluntary limits on imports of Japanese automobiles should continue for a third year.

Japan-bashing is back in style in the United States, Europe and even Taiwan. At issue is Japan's historic protectionism, set against the continuing flood of Japanese goods into other countries. Those are vexing issues, but a deeper point demands attention in the heat of debate: Today's problem lies as much in fundamental economic conditions as it does in trade policies.

Two years ago Japan's exports to the Unit-ed States surpassed its imports of American goods by \$10 billion. This year the figure

"You had better be prepared to sit on the could exceed \$20 billion. A strong dollar and docks of Yokohama in your little Datsuns while a weak yen only aggravate matters by making a weak yen only aggravate matters by making

Japanese goods cheaper in the United States, while U.S. goods cost more in Japan.

Twice this year Tokyo reduced a broad list of import curbs, but the reductions did not go far enough. Eliminating motorcycle tar-iffs, one of the cutbacks, will not faze Honda or Suzuki. Meanwhile American beef, oranges and cigarettes face insuperable barriers because Japan's farmers are important to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The yen-dollar relationship comes closer to

the fundamental economic problem. High in-terest rates in the United States made the dollar more attractive than any other currency. Now, with interest rates falling and the world in recession, the dollar is viewed as the safest, or the least unsafe, currency to hold.

Japan is not in recession, but its long run of rapid growth has slowed to a creep, inflation is stirring and the budget deficit has soared. How the new government responds to these internal problems will be critically important to the rest of the world, too. If growth picks up, imports will rise, diminish-ing the anti-Japan feelings abroad. It is in nobody's real interest for Japan to

become too much a scapegoat for unemployment in America and elsewhere. Japan can undercut that tendency with a germine relax-ation of its barriers and with sensitive management of its domestic economy. American officials face a similar responsibility to withstand the pressure for new trade barriers and concentrate on reviving the U.S. economy.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Turnout Factor

You can ask people over and over whether they actually will take the trouble to vote, but the only poll that really counts is the one held on Election Day. Yet turnout can make all the difference. The 20-year trend is for turn-out to decline, from 45 percent of eligible vot-ers in the 1962 off-year election to 36 percent in 1978. For 1982, predictions range from 42 percent to 33 percent.

Some people always vote, and some people never vote; the crucial ones vote in some elec-tions and not in others. They include people who lean to each of the major parties.

In the prevailing negative political atmos-phere, people seem more strongly motivated to vote against what they dislike than to vote for what they like. There are signs of a high turnout among black voters vehemently op-posed to the Reagan administration and its works. The Republicans will also be hurt if the large number of evangelical-minded voters who flocked to the polls in 1980 react to the president's lack of emphasis and success on their issues, and stay home this year:

But will Democratic-leaning groups other than blacks vote in larger numbers than they

did in 1978? Some observers see an increased turnout among white working-class voters. But Americans who see themselves as part of a working class are a smaller part of the total electorate than they once were. While there is evidence they are returning to their ancestral Democratic preference, it is by no means clear that they see the Democrats as having solutions for their problems. Are they hostile enough to the Republicans to turn out in

larger than usual numbers?
On the answer to that question hinges much of the suspense in the 1982 elections. Democratic strategists hope for an upsurge of traditional working-class voters, particularly in the hard-hit industrial heartland, Republican strategists hope that such people will read the problems of their areas as resulting from more basic maladies than Reaganomics and that they will not see either party as of-fering a clearly preferable solution. The elections will tell us something not just about un-merical support, but about the enthusiasm and esprit behind the different political forces in the country.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Guidelines on Lebanon

Two months ago President Reagan said U.S. involvement in Lebanon would be limited, but now it is beginning to look otherwise. The administration would do well to establish at least general policy guidelines for U.S. duties and tenure there. The United States should not become part of an open-ended process that, far from helping settle Lebanon, puts off solutions.

The 1.200 Marines there as part of an international peacekeeping force won't be ro-tated out in November as originally planned. An administration spokesman said the U.S. presence was not linked to withdrawal of foreign forces but to desires of the Lebanese

Mr. Reagan and his policy planners have to be careful not to let the U.S. presence be-come part of a status quo that takes away the. pressure on Lebanon, Syria and Israel to get the Lebanese house back in order. - The Atlanta Constitution.

The U.S. Elections

Quite the worst result of the elections, certainly from a European point of view, would be for the Democrats to make so many gains that the president would be hobbled during the next two years in office. It would be no bad thing, however, if they made enough to give him a warning. A Reagan administration moving away from its initial ideological purity should be perfectly possible to live with.

— The Financial Times (London).

Organized women's politics passed a milestone of sorts this year when the National Organization for Women decided to throw its support to two male candidates for Congress who are opposing women.

In each case, the Republican women, Representatives Margaret Heckler of Massachusetts and Millicent Fenwick of New Jersey, had favored equal rights for women but had — to a greater or lesser degree — gone along with Reagan economic policies.

This, NOW decided, was unpardonable; it

endorsed Democrats Barney Frank in the

Lautenberg in the New Jersey Senate contest. The organization's reasoning makes sense. There is no question that women are more

housing assistance. W's stance is this: If we will not stand up for programs that are beneficial to low-income women, replace them

likely than men to carry the burden of many

of the Reagan administration's budget cuts in

the areas of Social Security, Medicaid and

with men who will. Ordinarily, one should lament this kind of focusing on one group's special problems. But when the group is as large as this one, it is far more lamentable that the administration and its supporters in Congress have made the poor, especially the fertale poor, the scapegoats of a very one-sided austerity campaign in Washington.

- The Berkshire Eagle (Pittsfield, Mass.).

General Jaruzelski's exhortation that there rate and interest is exportation that there is a duty to work will fall on deaf ears in Poland. Deprived of all basic rights, Poles will not discharge their duty to work — or, at any rate, work properly. They may go through the motions, but that will not resuscitate a bankrupt economy. When the state destroys rights, it evokes duties in vain.

- The Times (London). The Chinese Census

Jaruzelski's Call

While China still faces formidable problems, it has registered a great deal of social progress and has been able to introduce a far larger measure of equity than India. India's population is now in excess of 700 million and, unless fertility can be brought down more rapidly than envisaged, could conceivably exceed that of China over the next half

This is an awesome thought as it spells a huge aggravation of social and economic pressures. The race to become the most populous nation in the world is one that India cannot afford to win.

- The Indian Express (New Delhi).

OCT. 30: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Blaming Roosevelt

ROBERT K. McCABE

NEW YORK - The leading newspapers show a wide difference of opinion on the present financial situation and the attitude of President Theodore Roosevelt. Some papers regard him as directly responsible while others say the president has nothing to do with the situation. The Boston Traveler says: "It is beyond question that had a prudent, sagasident occupied the White House the crisis might have passed without disaster. The president found the financial edifice and observed the high explosives surrounding it. He applied the match that produced the explosion with sportsmanlike spirit,"

1932: The Normandie Is Launched

SAINT-NAZAIRE, France - Silhouetted against a gray sky, its monstrous proportions dwarfing even the imaginary conceptions of Jules Verne, the bull of the 75,000-ton French one of the most spectacular ceremonies witnessed in modern times. The most colossal mass of steel ever made by man slid down from its gargantuan framework into the har-bor in an immense cloud of smoke with such incredible ease and swiftness that 50,000 wildly cheering persons half gasped in bewilderment at the spectacle. The strains of the "Marseillaise" filled the yard.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

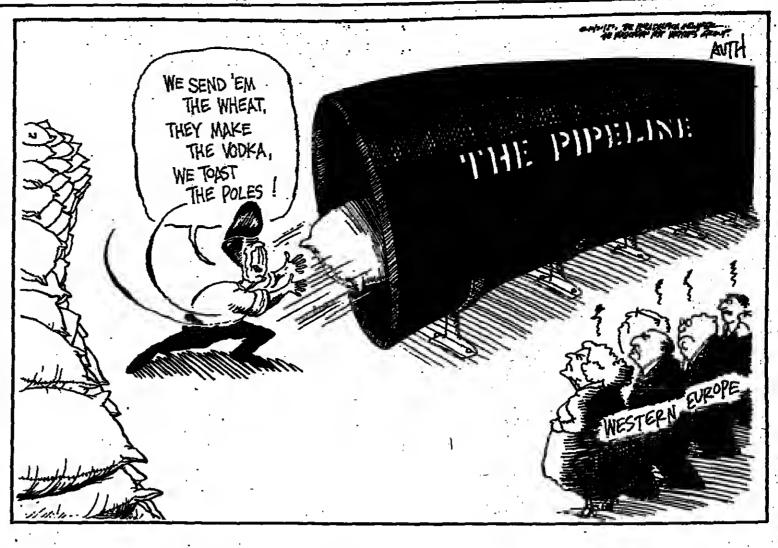
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Politics in the Dark

Crucial Economic Issues Are Avoided, Obfuscated

WASHINGTON — When the so-W cial history of this era is writ-ten, someone will note, and correctly so, that the American people faced the major economie traumas of their times with little guidance or wisdom from their political leaders. This political campaign has given ample proof of that.

Americans live with economie ideas and assumptions forged in another era; many of these ideas are no longer suitable. But neither President Ronald Reagan nor his chief Democratic adversaries have clarified these changes. The economic content of the current election is, at best, smog-like. It is probably naive to expect anything else. The psychology of politics is spiritual. It requires dream-like visions or hateful villains. So there is binartisan silence about the genuine economic changes that confront Americans. What substitutes is a largely phony rivalry that plays to popular prejudice.
The ultimate result is deepening

public confusion and difficulty in adjusting to inevitable changes. Because changes are unavoidable, and because they clash with past assumptions, there emerges a widening gap be-tween expectations generated during elections and the subsequent practice

of government.
What are some of these outmoded assumptions? One is the optimistic belief inherited from the 1960s that government could single-handedly assure constant expansion, rising living standards, low unemployment and low inflation

This economic activism grew out of discontent with the 1950s. It is true that three recessions — those begin-ning in 1953, 1957 and 1960 — punctuated the Eisenhower years and that the economy expanded for nine con-secutive years during the Kennedy-Johnson cra.

But in retrospect, the 1960s superi-ority over the 1950s is at best over-stated. Unemployment and inflation rates were fractionally higher in the 1960s, though the rise in bourly earnings, after inflation, slowed to 17.6 percent in the 1960s from 27.2 percent in the previous decade.

Some of the 1960s' success also stemmed from the 1950s experience
— people had come to expect low in-flation — just as some of the 1970s' mmed from the 1960s experience. That decade's success could not be sustained for two reasons: first, increased integration of the American and world economies meant loss of control over key prices (oil and food, for example) and total demand; and second; expansionary policies created self-defeating inflationary expectations.

By Robert J. Samuelson

Another ruined assumption is the belief in the industrial prowess of the United States. In the 1950s and 1960s, America's basic industries steel, antos, machine tools and heavy equipment - enjoyed technological superiority and control of domestic markets. Now, both are gone.

But the legacy of dominant market positions lingers. In many of these industries, labor is significantly over-paid. In steel, average labor costs now approach \$25 an hour; in autos the figure is roughly \$21. Management often grew complacent and short sighted. Resulting high prices and inadequate products increased vulnerability to foreign competition.

A final wounded assumption involves the government's responsibilities toward its largest welfare constituency: the elderly, Runaway medical costs and an increasing elderly population have created a long-term budget somette.

This pits the elderly against other constituencies: local governments, the non-elderly poor, the general tax-payer and the Pentagon. Acknowledging these changed real-tries is so distasteful that Republicans and Democrats simply refuse to do it. They thus abdicate a central task of riment: creating the climate in which people and institutions accommodate change.

The president blames everything

on government policies and spending. But the murkier truth is that inflation was due partially to popular expecta-tions of rising living standards — which meant rising wages and salaries but that those expectations were made virtually unobtainable by economic change (higher oil prices, stagnant productivity). Inflationary government policies simply reflected and accommodated these unrealistic expectations. Democrats deplore the depression

now suffered by heavy industry without saying forthrightly that this, too, is aggravated by unrealistic expecta-tions: the high wages that ignore new competitive and economic condi-tions. Instead, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale plugs legislation to require domestic production of most automobile parts. This sop to autoworkers diverts attention from

that, paradoxically, subverts the usefulness of the political system. Con-flict and confusion are the natural

to inflame them.

crably. But good information is scarce. Many union leaders apparentjob of persuading them would be made easier if a few political leaders

their own jobs.

Forging consensus is never easy. It is especially difficult in a period of turbulent change. But any durable consensus requires a modest level of honesty and candor. In this election, those qualities have been conspicuous by their absence.

The Art of Negative Campaigning Flourishes

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Et ru, June Allyson. This was not a vintage year in politics, by anyone's definition, but still I was unprepared to see the star who was the object of my teen-age fantasies join the judge-bashing forces in California:

But the Los Angeles Times says my favorite actress has made a radio spot urging defeat of three California Su-preme Court justices, up for confirmation vote on Tues-day, because "they cut the teeth right out of the death penalty" and took other politically unpopular stands.

This kind of assault on sitting judges is more obnatious than most political attacks, because the judges are in such a poor position to defend themselves, unless they want to doff their robes and get down in the muck with their critics. Recognizing this, Anthony Murray, the president of the state bar of California, organized an imprecedented effort among the lawyers to defend the principle of judicial independence.

In assailing the "self-appointed vigilantes" of the court-rooms and "the lawyers who attack judges as being 'soft on crime' because they want to be judges themselves," Mr. Murray showed that there could be a certain rhetorical excess among the judiciary's defenders as well. In doing so, he provided one more bit of evidence that

1982 is going to be recorded as the year when the uninhibited attack on one's opponent became the norm of politi-

Thus, on a trip to Illinois, it was no surprise to find Adlai Stevenson and Jim Thompson, perhaps the two best-qualified candidates for governor in modern times, standing at a podium in Peoria calling each other fiars. Nobody who grew up in the Chicago area wants politics to be pantywaist. But the shrill, unrelieved assault on the integrity, convictions and actions of the opponent

cynicism about politics.

with an advantage in fund-raising. Challengers' strategists can prove that the most efficient way to bring that incumbent within striking range is to "raise his negatives" early

In response, incumbent campaigns decide in many cases on the strategy of the preemptive strike: raise doubts early about the challenger's reputation, record and views, so people discount anything they hear from him.

means avoiding any controversial stands that an oppo-nent could use in a future attack.

In many states this year, the negative advertising efforts of outside groups like the National Conservative Political Action Committee received such heavy and adverse pubicity in the local press that they backfired. The same thing was true of some — but not nearly enough — of the candidate-inspired negative campaigns. It is going to take more vigilance by the press to force the politicians to

the industry's real problems.
All this is understandable politics

companions of change.

The role of the political system is, in part, to mute those tensions. But the path to electoral success is often

A modern democratic economy re-quires good information to work tolly realize the need to alter pay practices. Rank and file often do not. The would state the obvious: that workers bear a responsibility for preserving

demeans the process of government and magnifies the

It is easier to decry than to change. Tactically, the neg tive campaign makes sense. Most incumbents start out far in front, boosted by their office's publicity machine, and

You can see where this leads - to the kind of negative campaigning that has flourished this year. But it also leads to gutless government, where the art of survival

That kind of cop-out cripples government's capacity to deal with the hard choices on taxes and spending that times like these require. And that kind of campaign cripples a healthy democracy.

We must get back to the point that campaigns serve to establish governments, not just to slander politicians.

The Washington Post.

Lisbon Sees A New Role In Africa

By Ken Pottinger

ISBON - Internal security difficulties troubling Marrist-ruled Mozambique are part of the reason for the current visit to Lisbon by the defense minister of the former colony, who is seeking military aid to stem the mirest. But the picture is larger than that.

The minister, Licutenant Colonel Alberto Chipande, made it clear on his arrival that there could be no question of a return of Portuguese troops, who for 20 years fought the men currently in power. But it is known he will request logistical amport and training from Portugal for the Mozambican armed forces.

Such cooperation is likely to be embodied in a military aid agreement to be signed at the end of the weeklong visit that would place Portugal, a NATO reember, second only to the Soviet Union as a supplier of military technology and training to the regime in Mozambiouse.

in Mozambique.

Portugal sees the move crinicized in some circles, as part of a crucial attempt to wean two former colonies from Soviet-bloc influence.

nies from Soviet-osce uninence.

It sees regional tensions helping
Soviet interests; an example is the
pressure on the Mozambican government from anti-Marcust guernilas of the Mozambican National Resistance, a movement that government officials say is backed by South Africa with the aim of destabilizing its neighbor. Pretoria denies this.

And Angola accuses the South And Angola accuses the South Africans of unceasing cross-border raids from South-West Africa (Nami-bia), attacking soldiers and civilians indiscriminately, and of providing large-scale support for the anti-gov-ernment guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Indendence of Angola, which operates southern and central Angola.

For some time now Portugal, with its 500 years of colonial experience in Africa, has been trying to carve itself a new role that would put this expertise to other uses. The idea of offering training and equipment to hard-pressed Mozambican forces is one example of this effort. Another is to promote itself as a mediator between South Africa on the one side and Mozambique and Angola on the other in conflicts dividing them. Speculation on this point was boosted earlier in the week when

Barend du Piessis, South Africa's deputy foreign minister, landed in Lisbon on the same day as the Mozambican defense minister. Lisbon also let it be known that the

government had issued an invitation to Mr. Du Plessis's boss, Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha, to visit

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Portugal at a date to be announced.

The South Africans went out of their way to deny any knowledge of the invitation and to pour cold water on the idea that Mr. Du Plessis would be the control of the idea that Mr. Du Plessis would be the control of the idea that Mr. Du Plessis would be the control of the idea that Mr. Du Plessis would be the control of the idea that Mr. Du Plessis would be the control of th be having any contact with the Mo-zambican minister.

Nevertheless, sources are predict-ing that a high-level conference could

be staged in Portugal soon to bring an end to the conflicts complicating relations between South Africa and its two Portugueso-speaking, Marxist-

ruled neighbors.
Lisbon is also seeking a part in keeping the stalled Namibian independence negotiations alive.

The Porniguese are interested in participating in a multinational force, probably French-led, to replace the approximately 20,000 Cuban troops and advisers in southern Angole whose presence has figured strongly in the current impasse over ending the Namibian problem.

And Portuguese diplomats have redoubled their informal efforts to act as message bearers between Angola Section 10 and the five-nation Western group trying to resolve the issue.

For Portugal the stakes are high The country desperately needs the breaks in improved bilateral relations these efforts would bring, but more importantly it fears it may lose out on major trade and investment opportunities if other nations manage to monopolize the peacemaking afforts in the region.

One point that has emerged clearly during this week's flurry of visits to Lisbon — the Portuguese have proved their ability to talk to all sides involved in the area's problems at the same time.

International Herald Tribune :

Tuning In to the Latin Accents

WASHINGTON -- Remember the Falkland Islands? Recall that last spring the world was caught up in the battle between Argentina and Britain over a few insignificant specks in the ocean? Two bald men fighting over a

Recollect that after some clumsy diplomatic maneuvering designed to save the Argentine generals from the consequences of their own reck-less folly, the United States tardily but definitively came down against the aggressors? This correct and re-sponsible action called forth a chorus of Cassandras, who predicted that the U.S. failure to support Argentina would maim Washington's relations with Latin America for years to come.

Yet all the evidence indicates that the U.S. capacity to influence the current of events in the region remains strong and substantially unaffected by the outcome of that contrived and overblown episode in the South Atlantic. The question is whether American leaders will have the will to listen and the aptitude to adjust, to permit them to act in concert with the nation's democratic partners to reconcile differences and calm tensions. Today the governments of Latin

America face whopping budget delicits, buge external debts and

steep inflation. These crushing bur-

dens come at a moment when the

United States itself is grappling

By Robert E. White

The writer resigned as ambassador to El Salvador in 1981 after differences with the Reagan administration on policy in the area.

with recession and record unem-

ployment. Under these circumstances, it is understandable that the Reagan administration has little enthusiasm for expensive aid programs or further assistance to international lending banks. But those who believe that Washington's influence in Latin America depends on the amount of dollars it doles out are just as

wrong as those who predicted dis-aster when the United States failed to back Argentina in its campaign to repossess the Falklands. While the short-term economic prospects are bleak, the long-term outlook for Latin America appears bright provided the incredible resources of the region are exploited not just for the few but for the many, The best Latin leaders now rec-

ognize that their countries' problems are far more political than economic, and they wonder when the United States will wake up to this. Until South American political systems can protect their peo-ples against entrenched greed, exonomic assistance will translate into economic injustice rather than progress. In much of South Ameri-- Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru - some sincere (and effective) efforts are under way to ouild more justice into the system. The priority, however, must be Central America, where injustice is

the norm. The first necessity is peace. As long as Central America is racked by revolution, no durable political stitutions can be built. Any enlightened, or even sane, policy must have as its long-range objective the strengthening of a sense of community and common destiny among the peoples of the isthmus. You cannot advance peace, however, by fueling war, and this is precisely what the United States is doing.

Washington's first objective appears to be the overthrow of the government of Nicaragna Mexico and Venezuela have formally dissented from U.S. policy. If the United States is to lead the

Western Hemisphere, it must recapture a sense of its democratic and revolutionary heritage. The idealistic leaders of Latin America believe in what the United States says it stands for, and turn to U.S. enemies only when they realize that Washington prefers supporting military dictators to the complex task of helping the people of Latin

America achieve democracy. Latin American leaders hope desperately that the Resgan admin-istration will listen to their pleas for a change of direction in Central America. But all the evidence is that Washington does not hear Lat-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Where Was the Outcry?

Regarding "Survivors Recount How Soldiers Killed 300 in Guatemalan Village" (IHT, Oct. 13): This article describing the butchery of 300 Guatemalan peasants by government soldiers was on page 3. And

yet this atrocity is no less horrific and no less important than the front-page atrocity that outraged people every-where the recent massacre in Beirnt. Is it because Guatemala is not the focus of international controversy, as

Lebanon is currently? The women and children killed with machetes and guns, the "little boy of seven crying as a soldier pulled him along by the wrist and then ripped open his stomach with a knife," surely screamed just as loudly as those being butchered in Beirut. Why did so few hear their screams? Where is the "international outcry" for these people like the one that followed the massacre of those in Beirut?

Or are such protests subject to a kind of faddishness? Sadly, they too JOHN SHIRLEY.

Redefining Roget

Regarding "An Editor who Made Herstory; See Personkind" (IHT, Oct. 18): To say that I was incensed by the article on Susan Lloyd's revision of Roger's Thesaurus would be putting it mildly. But my second reaction was one of sadness at the thought that this great work should have been ren-

dered uscless - emasquisted both hi-Such examples as west quoted in Such examples as were quoted in the article from Mrs. Lloyd's revision have not definitively entered the lan have not definitively entered the imguage, but are merely temporary extremes deriving from the shriller
excesses of feminism. As for her defnition of to lay waste — "make a widerness and call it posice," of which
she is "especially proud" — apart
from its irrelevance it is clearly a per
sonal interpretation and therefore inappropriate, and, yes, ultimately dangerous, because of the potential influence of the Thesaurus. Mrs. Lloyd has done the feminst cause irreparable harm by her igno-

Château d'Oex, Switzerland.

rance and incompetence.

Trial Balloon

Regarding "U.S. Aide Offers Alternative to Social Security" [IHT, Oct 25]: Presumably Spencer Rich's article reports on a trial balloon. It proposes that individuals be required to take private insurance to cover their

ANNHALFORD

retirement pensions. Anyone who bought an insurance retirement annuity 20 years ago at then prevailing low price and interest levels will understand that this abernative is a recipe for old ago disasts. The insurance companies made mos-

ey with rising returns and individuals were left holding the bag.

This trial balloon is a target that should be shot down without delay. ALI-KED & DAVIDSON

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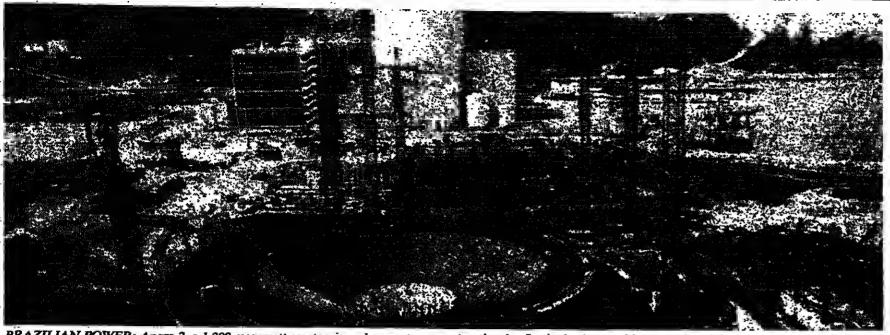
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LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY



BRAZILIAN POWER: Angra 2, a 1,300 megawatt reactor, is under construction by the NUCLEBRAS subsidiary NUCON at Itaguai, Brazil. The base for the reactor is in place and the containment walls are rising with 3,900 workers

on the site. In the background is Angra I, a 628 megawatt reactor, built on a Westinghouse design, which is undergoing operational tests. Brazil began a crash program for nuclear energy in 1975, but has since slowed the pace.

Argentina, Brazil End 'Race,' Begin Cooperation

By Jorge A. Sabato

FOR MANY YEARS cooperation between Argentina I and Brazil in the nuclear field was rather poor and more at researcher level than at the institutional one. But in May 1980 a cooperation agreement was signed and from then on it can be said that a strong linkage has been estab-lished between the Argentine and Brazilian nuclear energy

The agreement is the most important signed in this field by either of the two countries. Its scope is fairly wide, cover-ing not only the usual exchange of personnel and scientific and technical information but also the supply of Brazilian nuclear components for a 600-megawatt power reactor un-der construction in Argentina. It is the first time two parties suspected of being engaged in a "nuclear race" have agreed to cooperate in depth. Nothing of the same kind exists between other similar situations, such as India and Pakistan or israel and Egypt.

Nuclear energy research and development appeared in a few Latin American countries in the middle 1950s. Atomic energy commissions modeled on similar institutions in the developed countries were set up and ambitious programs established to harness the atom for use in power production, medicine, agriculture and industry.

Now, 30 years later, practically every country in Latin-America, and some in the Caribbean, is engaged in some sort of nuclear activity, though admittedly with widely vary-ing degrees of sophistication. Eighteen nations in the region

are members of the International Atomic Energy Agency in

Argentina and Brazil, and to a lesser degree Mexico, have by now gone far beyond the first stages of development and have important nuclear installations, including a 370-mega-wait power reactor in operation in Argentina since 1974, a 625-megawatt one that has already reached criticality in Brazil and four more under construction, two in each country, as well as significant capability in several phases of the fuel cycle; uranium mining and milling, fuel-element production and even reprocessing of spent fuel. Well-trained scientific and technical personnel work at research establishments and at the industrial facilities where unclear materials and comments are recommentative. rials and components are manufactured.

.There are some significant differences between the micleenergy programs of each country. The main one is that while Argentina has chosen natural uranium to fuel its power reactors, Brazil's choice has been enriched uranium. Therefore, Argentina has already been able to achieve total independence in nuclear fuel supply by exploiting its own manium ores, while Brazil will need to install a uranium enrichment facility before it can get similar independence. But being fueled by natural uranium, the Argentine power reactors require heavy water as moderator, and a unit to produce 250 tons a year is being built in the south of the country. Brazil does not need such a facility because its reactors will use light water.

Another difference lies in the way nuclear energy policy is

is exercised by one institution, the Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica, responsible for every activity in the nuclear field and which reports directly to the country's president. In Brazil the nuclear policy is executed by two agen-cies under the Ministry of Mines and Energy: the Comissão Nacional de Energía Nuclear, in charge of scientific re-search, training of personnel, safety and protection, and NUCLEBRAS, a state corporation that covers a wide range of activities from presenting to heliding and production. of activities, from uranium prospecting to building nuclear power reactors.

Although following rather different paths, the policies of both countries are essentially aimed at the same target, the development of an autonomous capability in the technology; production and uses of nuclear energy. Up to now the thorities in both countries have repeatedly said that nuclear weapons are not the objective of their atomic energy activities. It is important to realize, however, that at their present level of scientific, technical and industrial development, either one could manufacture a plutomium device, similar to the one India exploded in 1974.

For countries such as Argentina and Brazil, becoming a nuclear weapon state is no longer a technical problem but a political one. Consequently, if one decided to "go nuclear," the other could follow at once and a nuclear race would start. The cooperation agreement signed in 1980 could be of great help in preventing such a decision from being taken, because it makes relations between the parties more trans-(Continued on Page 105)

Brazil's Crash Program Slows to Realistic Pace

By Juan de Onis

R IO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's crash program to master nuclear technology in one generation has slowed down to a more realistic pace emphasizing tangible accomplishments and consolidation.

The original plan contained in the 1975 nuclear technology transfer agreement with West Germany called for construction of eight 1,300-megawatt nuclear power stations by 1990. The completion date has been extended now to the year 2,000. This has not delayed, however, the start of the first four reactor stations, which President João Baptista de Figueiredo announced will get under way before the end of his

At a time of great financial difficulties in Brazil, this commitment to a nuclear program costing about \$1.2 billion annually shows a high degree of political support from the military-led administration. Paulo Nogaeira Batista, a diplomat and economist who is president of NUCLEBRAS, the state company in charge of developing nuclear energy, said, "The president's support is vital for the nuclear program."

The program includes development of a complete

fuel cycle based on enriched Brazilian uranium. There has been no planned delay in implementing the first stages of the fuel cycle, and there is much to show for the combined efforts of NUCLEBRAS and its West German and French partners.

Brazilian uranium prospecting has increased reserves from 11,040 metric tons (12,144 short tons) of uranium oxide in 1974 to more than 300,000 tons. and production of yellowcake, or uranium concen-trate, began in May at a mine at Pocos de Caldas, Minas Gerais state, that will provide 500 tons annual-ly. The design for the sulphuric acid concentration plant came from Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann of France, but the technique was developed in Brazil.

On Oct. 20, at Resende, west of Rio de Janeiro, a \$50-million fuel elements plant was inaugurated to make the combustion rods of zircaloy, filled with pellets of enriched uranium, that go into a reactor core. The factory, to which a transium herafluoride to tra-nium dioxide reconversion plant will be added, can

supply all the fuel element for the future reactors. Close to the fuel elements plant is another modern industrial building that holds the key to turning into an industrial reality the experimental jet nozzle encichment system Brazil has acquired from its West German inventor. The first unit of a demonstration plant is being installed, and real testing with 288 modules for separating fissile U235 in a jet stream of uranium hexafinoride gas will begin in 1985.

The success of this process is vital for Brazil's strat-

egy of obtaining a uranium enrichment system it con-trols, without depending on ontside sources for the sensitive enrichment stage. The present source is URENCO, the West German-Dutch-British consortium, which enriches by the ultracentrifuge system. Un-

der the contract. Brazil delivers its yellowcake and gets back an equivalent amount of enriched uranium oxide with about 3 percent U238, which is the light-water reactor fuel. The cost of one reactor fuel load is

water reactor rues. Inc cost of one reactor rues rues as more than \$100 million.

Mr. Nogueira said that the main reason that led Brazil to conclude a nuclear technology agreement with West Germany, including the jet nozzle research, was the conviction that the United States would not be a procedured assessment agreement agreement. provide any enrichment assistance under its policy of opposing proliferation of sensitive nuclear technolo-

West Germany was attracted, in turn, by Brazil's potential as a source of uranium supply and by the commercial opportunities offered to its nuclear industrial to the program. This includes try by the Brazilian reactor program. This includes not only the supply of components for the first four reactors but also substantial fee payments for engineering, licensing, manpower training and technology

In the case of the first two reactors, on which contracts have been signed, the equipment payments are about \$400 million each. The amount for software and technology transfer has not been disclosed. Wolfgang Breyell, who represents Kraftwerk Union (KWU), the main partner of NUCLEBRAS, in Brazil, said, "We don't give licenses and know-how away in Germany, but the rates are strictly commercial. The cooperation is also showing results on the indus-trial and construction side, after a period of frustrating delays that disrupted supply deliveries and man-

power training.
At Itaguai, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Rio on the coast, stands a \$250-million factory for producnon of heavy nuclear reactor components with the most modern equipment, a trained staff, and an ideal location. Uncertainties over production schedules have kept the huge plant operating at only 200,000 man-machine hours a year since it was inaugurated in 1980, when it is capable of 500,000 man-machine

With a clearer picture on the start of construction With a clearer picture on the start of construction of the first four reactors, Alfredo do Amaral Osorio, director-superintendent of NUCLEP, the NUCLE-BRAS subsidiary that runs the plant, said work plans for the 660 industrial workers could be expanded, Within the plant's 85,000 square meters (102,000 square yards) of building area, huge cranes roll along ceiling rails and precisely deposit forged pieces that dwarf a workman onto a movable welding platform that can simultaneously are weld pieces up to 300 tons.

Konrad Perostich, industrial director and one of 24 German engineers at NUCLEP, said: "This is like a German dream come true. It is the only place I know of in the world where all 15 heavy components of a reactor primary circuit are produced under one roof." The plant's first major order was the base for the (Continued on Page 6S)

Brasilia-Bonn Accord: An Assessment

\$30-Billion Agreement Is One of World's Largest and Most Controversial

By Alan D. Miller

BONN — Seven years into West
Germany's transfer of nuclear
technology to Brazil, the South
American giant is running extremely low on cash while its European partner is banking on pa-tience and the confidence that it made a wise decision in 1975.

That was the year the two countries signed "The Great Cooperation," a joint project to construct eight nuclear power plants and provide Brazil with the technological know-how to construct and maintain an entire nuclear indus try — from uranium mining and reactor building to the reprocess-ing of spent fuel — without foreign

The estimated \$30-billion project is certainly West Germany's, if not the world's, largest transfer of technology. At the time the deal was made, it was also the most controversial. There were those — prominent among when was former U.S. President Jimmy Carter — who said the Brazilians could use their new-found knowedge to build a nuclear bomb.

The Germans did not deny that possibility, but then, as today, they remain confident that Brazil will at misuse its nuclear know-how, a Bonn government official asserted.

"Why antagonize developing countries by making them fight for nuclear power?" a member of the nuclear industry asked rhetorically. "Any country can obtain the technology if it wants it bad enough. It's just a question of how long it will take them."

This transfer of technology, which is often portrayed by the German government and nuclear toward developing countries, is eral view on exporting supportive

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ent, specializes in Latin American news. He resides in

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taught at the universities of Belgrano, La Empresa and

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CARROLL E. WATTS is associate director for energy

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also undeniably based on a longterm profit motive.

The magnitude of the project — one that will have spanned at least 25 years by the time it is complet-- makes it difficult to determine how much they will collect in direct profits, but the Germans are more concerned about the future. The fact that the first two power plants are still at ground level and other phases of the program are years behind schedule at varying stages of design and construction seems to be of little worry to the

"I think it is justifying the effort," a spokesman at the German Federal Ministry for Research and Technology said. "It establishes links on the industrial, technological and political sides. And it is a starting point for a host of joint projects and trade agreements in the future."

The Bonn government's philosophy is based on ensuring that nuclear power is used for peaceful purposes. "Our policy has been one of controlled cooperation, rather than nonproliferation through the flat denial of nuclear technology," a government official said, adding, however, that not every country would receive that

cooperation merely for the asking. "Each country is studied and assessed on an individual basis. This is not a unilateral policy, so we can not say that the Brazilian policy will be applicable to the entire world. There are some countries we would never supply with nucle-

ar technology." It is partly due to this line of thinking that West Germany is now second only to the United government and nuclear States as a world exporter of nuclear in an air of good will ar power plants. Boan's more lib-

BUENOS AIRES CONFERENCE

When the first International Conference on Nuclear Technology Transfer met in Iran five years ago, Shah Mohamed Reza Pahlavi was promoting nuclear power as part of an Iranian industrialization drive. The shah is gone, but two half-finished 1,300-megawatt nuclear power stations at Bushire on the Gulf seem still to bold some interest for Iran's revolutionary regime. Representatives of the government have opened negotiations with West Germany's Kraftwerke Union (DKW), which was building the plants until Iran stopped payments in 1979, to discuss completion of at least one reactor plant.

The second International Conference on Nuclear Technology Transfer that opens Nov. I for a week in Buenos Aires brings together representatives of government, industry, state enterprises, together representatives of government, industry, state enterprises, research centers and international organizations involved in the muclear technology field. The meeting is co-sponsored by the Argentine Association for Nuclear Technology, with the backing of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission, and both the American Nuclear Society and the European Nuclear Society. The conference agenda covers general policy matters governing the transfer of nuclear technology and specific technical questions based on emergences in international conversation. experiences in international cooperation.

Among the subjects to be covered are transfer of plant engineering technology, nuclear education and training, nuclear standards and quality assurance, plant safety assessment, fuel cycle and construction technology, waste management, standards and codes and multinational projects.

technology with the power plants has made it attractive on the world market. And German officials are proud of their record. No country with which Germany traded has broken a contract for nuclear power or gone against international nuclear laws.

The German nuclear industry currently has contracts similar to the Brazilian agreement, although not as large, with Spain and Ar-

One project that could have contaminated the German record was a deal struck with Iran in the mid-1970's for two nuclear power plants and the training to operate them. That contract, as well as construction on the partly completed structures, was suspended in 1979 after the deposed Shah Reza Pahlavi was replaced as Iran's leader by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

None of these projects, however, approximated the scale of the tech-nological transfer taking place in Brazil. And the Brazilian project will be the only one in which West Germany supplies the know-how-for nuclear fuel reprocessing — a process in which a low-quality bomb-grade plutonium is pro-duced it was this one aspect of the program that caused the greatest amount of alarm among some world leaders, and in 1977 the German government banned the future export of reprocessing tech-

The timetable for completion of the cooperative venture in Brazil has slipped well beyond the original schedule of 1990, and officials in Bonn say even the most recent target of the year 2000 is being op-

There are several reasons the

staggering \$55-billion foreign debt. A consortium of European banks, led by the Dresdner Bank, underwrote the initial part of the project in 1975 for an estimated \$2 billion. And while German bankers say they have not recently received any request from Brazil for more money, they soon expect Vice President Antônio Aureli-

project is now years behind sched-ule, only one of which is Brazil's

ano Chavez of Brazil, during an October visit to Bonn, said the joint nuclear project would receive high priority and added that Brazil would like to strengthen its re-search efforts with Germany in the areas of coal, sun and wind power. Some members of the Bonn gov-

ernment, while welcoming such pledges from Brasilia, say they understand the economic problems there will make realizing those commitments a slow process.

We in Germany have delays, too," a specialist in the Ministry for Research and Technology noted. "It's no use pressing something if they don't have the money. We have to take it at their pace." The Germans have also been

told that energy consumption in Brazil is far below what was predicted 10 years ago. The recommendation of a government report on the subject is to continue support of the nuclear program during estruction of the first four reactors on a slightly delayed basis and postpone a decision on starting the last four until after the next Brazilian presidential term begins in

One key in deciding the role of nuclear power there is a more ac-(Continued on Page 9S)

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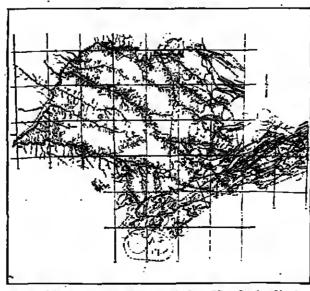
Nuclear power plants



Almirante Álvaro Alberto nuclear power plant — Units I (in the background) and II (under construction) in Angra dos Reis, State of Rio de Janeiro.

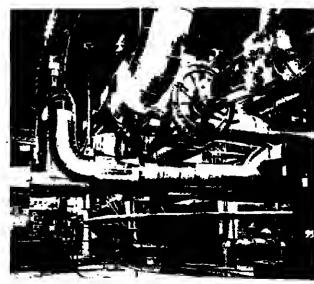
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Site selection



Site selection study developed for São Paulo Nuclear Power Plants.

Piping design



Piping systems of Angra Nuclear Power Plant Unit I.

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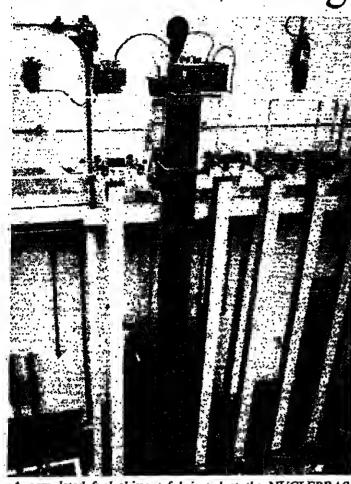
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in Washington. ALAN D. MILLER is a journalist based in Bonn.

scientific subjects.

LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

Brazil's Crash Program for Nuclear Energy Technology Slows to Realistic Pace



A completed fuel element fabricated at the NUCLEBRAS factory inaugurated Oct. 20 at Resende. Here it is given final verification by a technician.

reactor pressure vessel at the Argentine nuclear plant Atucha II, which is being built to a design provided by KWU. It has also started work on the pressure vessel for Brazil's third German-designed reactor, and

has on order the same for the fourth. In addition, it has orders for the third plant covering four steam generators, the pressurizer for the second reactor, and the accumulators and condensers for all other reactors. This means that heavy component production will increase from 10 percent of the reactor in the first two to 20 percent in the next two, and

after that NUCLEP expects to be in a position to

provide a complete primary system for subsequent John Forman, a NUCLEBRAS director, said, "The complex technology transfer program foreseen in the German-Brazilian agreement should be completed with the already decided construction of the first four nuclear power stations." This would mean that NU-CLEN, the engineering subsidiary of NUCLEBRAS, would by then be in a position to do the full engineering and architecture for a KWU-designed 1,300megawatt reactor, adapting the components to Brazi-lian industrial conditions, metal specifications and lo-cal cooditions of terrain, climate, water and other fac-

tors that are not on a blueprint. This is the manpower side of the technology transfer process that is not so readily visible but that is the heart of the matter. Ronaldo Fabricio, director superintendent of NUCLEN, said, "The know-how transfer is only possible when there is a long continuous person-to-person cooperation between the suppliers and the receiver of the technology, so we chose to enter into a number of joint ventures with different

German companies."
For instance, NUCLEP, the heavy com company, is owned 88.6 percent by NUCLEBRAS and the remaining equity is shared in equal parts by KWU, Gutchoffnungshitte, a West German equipment manufacturer, and Voest-Alpine of Austria. NUCLEN is owned 75 percent by NUCLEBRAS and 5 percent by KWU.

NUCLEBRAS manpower training has given special nuclear courses to 2,250 engineers and high-level technicians, including 325 who have studied in West

Mr. Fabricio said that engineering training had gone so well that last year, when the Brazilian program slowed down, DKW kept 30 Brazilian engineers working in its own nuclear engineering offices for a year. This shows that they had demonstrated a reli-

able capability." Mr. Fabricio said.
On the problem of cultural interaction in a manpower program involving exchanges of personnel between two nations of different languages and industrial experience, Mr. Fabricio said he felt that consensus was not always possible. But you can harmonize dis-sension, which is what we do here, and everyone

learns and gets on with the job," he said. Mr. Fabricio, who was also mayor of Niteroi, a large city across the bay from Rio de Janeiro, said, "ft easier to be mayor of a city than to put a nuclear

program in place."

Mr. Fabricio has two key jobs, in addition to the engineering work. One, with the help of 38 German engineers at NUCLEN (there are 390 Brazilians), is to act as the technical manager for installation of the nuclear power and steam system as reactors are mounted and put into operation at the construction

The other is the complicated job of coordinating procurement of thousands of parts and components of a power station from Brazilian industry. A consortium of three major firms will supply 50 percent of the mechanical, electrical and construction materials. This includes pumps, compressors, heat exchangers, cranes, metallic structures and heavy steel contain-

Mr. Fabricio said: "NUCLEN serves as the in-termediary for technology transfer with Brazilian in-dustry. This includes establishing systems of quality control for suppliers that is up to German standards, and this example is spreading to other industrial sec-There is a high cost for this, however. Procurement policies by NUCLEBRAS recognize a 60-percent sur-

charge over the price in Germany for Brazilian sup-pliers, plus freight and a percentage for technology transfer paid by NUCLEBRAS of as much as 5 per-

Germany at production and engineering enterprises since 1974. Of these 118 engineers are at NUCLEN, and the target is 250.

Cent of the cost of the equipment. "This is the price of nationalizing nuclear technology," Mr. Pabricio said. In addition to all its other activities, NUCLEBRAS. has had to take on the job of being prime contractor

for building nuclear reactors.

Brazil's first venture into the nuclear field was a turnkey contract with Westinghouse for a 626-mega-watt reactor that was originally agreed to in 1968. After many delays, construction was finished and An-gra I, as the Westinghouse reactor is called, went critical early this year. It was then discovered that a preheated water system produced turbulence in the pressure vessel, so the plant can run at only 30 per-cent of capacity until the fault is corrected. Industry sources said 14 other Westinghouse reactors have the same problem around the world and all have to be

But the delays in building Angra I were also more than duplicated in the foundations for Angra II, which is the first of the DKW reactors under the West German agreement. The construction contract had been delegated to Furnas-Centrales Electricas, which is the utility that operates Angra I and will also receive Angra II and III.

with Angra II and III.

With Angra II more than two years behind schedule, NUCLEBRAS set up a construction subsidiary, NUCON, and took over finishing Angra II. All future plants will be built with NUCON as prime contractor and general superintendent. The completed and commissioned reactor will then be turned over to the utility which will have in years to any MICT EDD AC ty, which will have 10 years to pay NUCLEBRAS.

Beside the horseshoe bay at Angra dos Reis, an old fishing village that was chosen as the site of the first reactors, work goes forward briskly on the foundation and containment walls for the reactor vessel and primary steam system. The civil contractor, Norberto Oderbrecht, is a large Brazilian firm that has 3,900 workmen in yellow safety helmets crawling over the huge site like an anthill. Huge cranes lift steel con-tainment plates into the cup being formed for the reactor. Cement is poured at a rate of 25 cubic meters

Isaac Levy Berman, a construction supervising engineer, said, This one is going to be done on time." He worked on the São Panlo and Rio de Janeiro subways and a railroad for private contractors before joining NUCON, which has 250 engineers on the Angra II job. Under the extended schedule, Angra II is scheduled to be finished in 1987. Angra III, on which

foundation work is just beginning, is to be commissioned in 1989. The site chosen for the next two reactors is on the coast of São Paulo, south of Sentos, at Ignape Work is under way preparing construction sites, and the third and fourth reactors are to be in operation in

1991 and 1992 respectively, It is reasonably certain that Brazil will make every effort to carry out the present reactor construction plan, despite the serious financial difficulties that face every state investment now because of the economic every state investment now because of the economic recession. The timing of new nuclear power starts will be influenced, however, by the overall demand for electric power. This has slowed sharply from the average annual increase of 11 percent between 1970 and 1980. Because of the recession it rose only 3.2 percent last year, and is about the same now.

There is no question that Brazil will continue to make massive investments in electric power, particularly as a substitute for imported petroleum, which is continue more than \$10 billion a year. With a large

make massive investments in electric power, particularly as a substitute for imported petroleum, which is costing more than \$10 billion a year. With a large domestic tranium supply, nuclear power is a natural substitute for oil-fueled thermal power stations. The main question is how much of the future supply will be hydroelectric, which accounts for 91 percent of Brazil's generating capacity, and how much melear.

Mr. Forman said, The nuclear program is part of a much larger strategy that aims by means of a radical change in the energy base of the Brazilian economy to reduce imported energy." He argues that nuclear power should provide 10 percent of generating capacity by 1995. This position has been accepted by the present government and ELECTROBRAS, the holding company for Brazil's nationalized electric generation. ng company for Brazil's nationalized electric general-

ing sector.

But working out conflicting claims between power companies based on large hydro projects, proponents of coal-fired thermal plants in southern Brazil, where coal abounds, and NUCLEBRAS is a continuing struggle. The future of the nuclear power industry here depends heavily on whether NUCLEBRAS achieves its dream of enriching uranium at a compension coal.

Brazilian Nonrenewable Energy Reserves

-		
٠.		Energy amount in
		1000 tons of crude oil
Sources	Value	Equivalent

Crude oil Natural gas Shale oil Mineral coal Uranium

213 million cubic meters 52,500 million cubic meters 672 million rubic meters 22,600 million metric tons 301,490 metric tons [U3O8]

48,000 565,000 4,270,000 (1) 4,126,000 (2) 296,349,000 (3)

(1) Recovery of 50% of deposits,
./2) Without reprocessing PU+U and accounting for losses in mining.
./3) Considering fast breeder reactors,

our Ministry of Mines and Energy, 1982, NUCLEBRAS.

Uranium Exports Could Offset Brazilian Oil Import Bill

DOCOS DE CALDAS, Brazil --Less than 10 years of systematic prospecting for uranium have put Brazil in the front rank of world producers with reserves calculated conservatively at more 179,000 than 300,000 metric tons (330,000 short tons) of yellowcake uranium oxide.

> The next step in Brazil's ambitious uranium development pro-gram may lead to an export capability after 1990 with enriched uranium fuel elements for power reactors made in Brazil. This would provide an energy trade-off, with

a capacity of 805 MW.

balance of payments problems arising from heavy oil imports. Brazil now stands fifth in non-Communist world uranium reserves, behind the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa. There are strong probabilities of major oew uranium finds in Brazil as exploration programs are extended, particularly into the as yet almost uncovered Amazon re-

The \$230-million Osamu Utsumi open-pit mine, mill and con-centrator complex at Pocos de Caldas, 250 miles (400 kilometers) northwest of Rio de Janeiro in a uranium exports offsetting Brazil's highland mining region, began reactor fuel elements for a 1,300-

production this year of yellowcake. the uranium concentrate that is the first step in Brazil's nuclear fuel cycle. The plant can produce 500 metric tons a year of yellowcake, which only nine other countries are making on an industrial scale. The basic project was designed by Uranium Péchiney Ugine Kuhlmann of France, but the concentration process was developed by Brazilian engineers. The plant

and mine employ 1,700 workers.
It takes about 600 metric tons of yellowcake to produce the 100 metric tons of enriched uranium that goes into the initial load of megawatt nuclear power station. Brazil is now building two of these in cooperation with West Germany's Kraftwerk Union (KWU) and plans to finish six more by the end

of the century. The initial load costs at least \$100 million, at present enriched uranium prices, and this is replaced seven times over the 30year life span usually assigned to a nuclear power reactor. Therefore, supplying enriched uranium can quickly become a multibillion-dol-

lar business. John Forman, a director of Brazil's state nuclear power company, NUCLEBRAS, said that the pres-ent reserve level of 301,490 metric tons was enough to supply 46 nuclear power stations of the size now being built. This is at least double the number of stations that Brazil expects to build over the next 30 years. By that time, Brazil expects to be generating power from fast neutron breeder rea

using reprocessed fuel from the in-inal primary reactors. Mr. Forman said, "Brazil has the potential to become an energy exporter in the not too distant future, and such exports will take the most elaborate form possible, that is to say, enriched uranium." Mr. Forman, a chemical engineer with responsibility for Brazil's uranium enrichment program, refused to make guesses about the country's reserve potential, which some geol-ogists think could reach I million

"These are dreams that have not yet become a reality," he said. But it is already clear that NUCLE-BRAS is planning to turn its big-gest find, the Itataia field in Ceara state, with a rated reserve now of 142,500 tons, into an export opera-

Containments.

The yellowcake plant built in These are not available to develop-Pocos de Caldas is beside a surface ing countries because of security mine with rated reserves of 26,800

Mr. Forman said the cost of yel lowcake production is less than \$30 a pound through a sulphuric acid leaching process that also pro-duces molybdenum and zirconium, two useful metals, as by-products. This operation, and fumre yel-lowcake facilities at Lagoa Real, a 93,190 tons site in Bahia, will be reserved for domestic require-

The big Itataia field is a urani-um-phosphate ore body that is up to 400 meters (132 feet) deep, with ellowcake concentration of up to 0.9 percent.

NUCLEBRAS is working on a special extraction system that will be tested in a pilot plant with a nominal capacity of 50 tons of uranium oxide and 6,300 tons of phosphoric acid a year. This plant should become operational in

The major development of Itatais depends, however, on research now taking place on the acrony-namic earichment process, known as jet nozzle, that is being developed jointly by NUCLEBRAS and a group of West German compa-nies, led by Steag, and the Karlsruhe research institute. This is a key part of the West German-Brazilian nuclear cooperation

agreement signed in 1975. This system will receive its first large-scale operational test at a demonstration plant that is being installed at Resende, Rio de Janeiro state, where NUCLE-BRAS inaugurated on Oct. 20 its first fuel element fabrication

The first 24 modules designed to capture the fissionable U235 isotope from yellowcake, converted into gaseous uranium hexafluoride and circulated under pressure through a precise system of deflectors, will be in operation next year. This first cascade will be followed by an extension containing 196 modules, and eventually an indus-

trial plant. This is Brazil's alternative to the gaseous diffusion method emloyed in the United States, France and the Soviet Union, or the ultra centrifuge system of the URENCO troiks of West Germa-

ny, the Netherlands and Britain.

ing countries because of security restrictions, as well as huge cost for the gaseous diffusion system.

If the Resende plant lives up to NUCLEBRAS expectations, the enrichment state of the nuclear fuel cycle will become part of uranium export strategy. In addition to relatively abundant uranium ore, Brazil has cheap

electric energy from hydroelectric sources, such as Itaipu and Amazon river sites. The major operating cost in the aerodynamic enrichment system is electricity. Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of NUCLEBRAS, said in an interview that one possibility for developing Itataia would be to install one of the eight 1,300-mega-

man-Brazilian accord at the site of the Ceará State mine. This would generate the power necessary for a large enrichment

watt nuclear power: stations, that

are to be built under the West Ger-

With the start-up of the fuel element fabrication plant at Resende, Brazil is developing the technologireactor fuel core.

This goes along with the capability of manufacturing the heavy components of a nuclear power station at the NUCLEBRAS plant at Itagnai

Technology transfers have not played a major part in Brazil's ura-nium prospecting, but one aspect of the search for uranium here is a key element in the West German-Brazilian nuclear technology

Under the pact, a joint company as created called NUCLAM, with 49-percent ownership by Urangesellschaft, a West German mineral trading company, to conduct exploration in Brazil and extract and process uranium ore. West Germany is entitled to 20 percent of NUCLAM's uranium at international prices, which makes this a relatively reliable source for West Germany's future nuclear

fuel requirements. A West German diplomat in Brazil said, There was a lot of re-sentment in West Germany when Canada put restrictions on uranium exports for our breeder reactor program, and there is a strong desire to diversify our sources. Brazil is an important alternative source."

So far, NUCLAM has made only one significant find, the Espinharas deposit in Brazil's northeast state of Paraiba, This has a reserve rated at 10,000 metric tons, in a mineral body going 250 meters deep composed of pitchblende, uranite, and beta-uranophane. It is considered of similar geologic origin to Itataia but much ess important as a mining pros-

The success of the Brazilian exploration effort can be measured by the growth of proven reserves When NUCLEBRAS was created the Brazilian reserves were rated at 11.040 tons of yellowcake. The present level of 301,490 tons represents a 13.2-percent increase over last year's rated reserve.

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Entracte.

The uranium search began with surface and airborne gamma-ray surveys that oovered about 75 per-cent of Brazil's Precambrian rock units. This turned up the first evidence of Itataia and Lagoa Real More detailed studies followed, and reserves are now defined as those that are economically viable on the basis of \$35 a pound of vellowcake. That is international

competitive. One major deposit, Figuei was discovered in Parana state, a ter a survey of coal basins in southern Brazil. The reserve rains is 8,000 tons, but this body in

volves expensive shaft mining.
The ore body in Pocos de Calda is easier to work, with 35-ton trucks and beavy earth-moving equipment pulling ore off the terraces chiseled into the low, rolling hillsides. The average grade of the minerals is 0.08 yellowcake, which is low, but the extraction process is efficient and produces valuable by

The Lagoa Real site has an average grade of between 0.2 and 0.3 ent vellowcake in one bodie that go 600 meters deep. Exploration galieries are being opened in two of the 18 ore bodies, and operations will begin in 1988, to produce 1,000 tons a year, or doubt the production level in Poos de

With this experience, and the progress of the enrichment process. Brazil will then be in a pos-tion to tackle the Itapaia field with prospects of becoming an enriched manium exporter.

---JUAN DE ONE

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in 1976) is not only one of the largest but also one

of the most environmentally compatible conventional

power plants in Europe.

world. The two PWR units went into operation in 1974

(1200 MW Unit A, right) and 1976 (1300 MW Unit B, left).

Kraftwerk Union specialises in thermal power plant construction. The Company plans, designs and builds conventional and nuclear power plants, as well as nuclear steam supply systems with boiling and pressurised water reactors. The Company designs, manufactures and supplies steam turbines, gas turbines, .generators and complete turbine genera-

tor sets. Kraftwerk Union furthermore plans and supplies all the electrical and mechanical equipment for thermal' power plants, including equipment for plant automation, and offers a complete nuclear fuel management package and a wide range of service and advice in all questions of power application.

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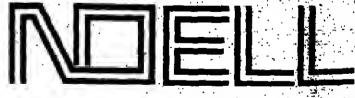
Kraftwerk Union's Berlin works produce gas turbines, single casing condensing turbines and ship propulsion turbines. At the three Mulheim works multi-casing steam turbines and turbine generators. are manufactured. Reactor research and development are done at the Erlangen and Karlstein a. Main research centers.

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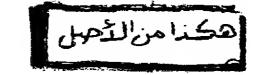
Cranes for reactors

Dismantling of nuclear power plants (NS Otto Hahn, NPP Niederaichbach)

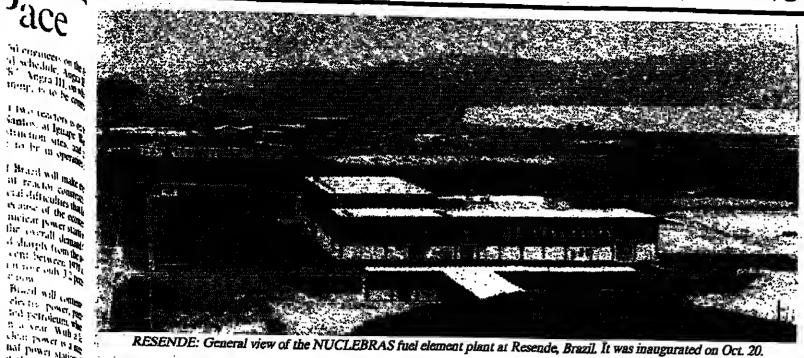
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LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY



'Jet Nozzle' Fuel Enrichment System Could Bring Brazil Into an Elite Club

RESENDE, Brazil — The great-est challenge in the West German-Brazilian nuclear technol-of fissionable U235 in reactor fuel. ogy agreement is the joint development of a uranium enrichment process that has never been tested on an industrial scale.

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All other aspects of the accord, which provides the technical underpinning for a \$25-billion ouclear energy plan, involve the transfer of proven technology for the con-struction of eight power plants and most of the steps for a complete fuel cycle. The enrichment process, however, is still experimental. It was designed and engineered ini-tially at the Karlsruhe Nuclear Institute, a West German research center. The patents are oow owned jointly by NUCLEBRAS, the Brazilian state company, and Steag, a major West German power com-

pany.

The first demonstration plant is being assembled here in the Paraiba River valley west of Rio de Janeiro. If the industrial applicanon of what is known as the "jet nozzle" enrichment system can be made to work efficiently, Brazil will join a very select club of countries that can produce and supply the fuel elements used in light water reactors.

The enrichment facility is housed in an aseptically clean industrial building that can only be entered wearing special slippers to eliminate dirt on shoes. There are 30 technicians from Interatom, a subsidiary of West Germany's Kraftwerke Union (KWU), working on the assembly of the first 24

Nearby, in another new buildmg, is a fuel element plant that was inaugurated Oct. 20. It is already producing shiny racks of zircaloy rods filled with pellets of enriched uranium oxide. These will be used to relead the 628 means be used to reload the 628-megawatt Angra I reactor that began operating this year with fuel ele-ments imported from the United

Initially, the plant will produce 140 fuel elements, each carrying 500 kilos (1,100 pounds of uranium) a year using pellets of uranium oxide enriched by URENCO from Brazilian yellowcake. By 1986, when a unit is added that can convert enriched uranium hexafluoride gas into crystallized uranium oxide and sinterize this powder into pellets, the \$50-millioo plant will be operating with 600 workers making up to three elements a day. Each element costs \$750,000.

Roberto Esteves, a nuclear engioeer with a doctorate from the University of California at Los Angeles, is the superintendent of the fuel element plant. Fifty-two of the Brazilian engineers and technicians at the plant have spent up to a year training at a similar plant in West Germany. Five KWU pro-duction supervisors control quality and work with Brazilian managoment. If KWU standards are not maintained, the element is reject-

Clovis Travassos, an industrial engineer who spent most of 1979 in West Germany supervising the Brazilian training, said: "We are very careful about quality. We learned in Germany that the guarantee of quality is essential in the nuclear industry."

A conversion plant to produce uranium hexafluoride from yel-lowcake is to be built at Resende by 1984, with Pechiney Ugine Khulmann technology. The first-stage cost will be \$68 million.

The link between the fuel element plant and the enrichment facility will be completed when the jet oozzie modules have been assembled in an industrial system that effectively produces enough enriched uranium hexafluoride from Brazilian yellowcake to feed the pelletizing unit.

Roberto Vidal, a chemical engineer who is the overall superintendent of Resende activities, said:
"This is not really a problem of technology, since we know the jet nozzle process enriches. What we have to do is make this work on an industrial scale as a system." Mr Vidal is also a director of NU-CLEI, a NUCLEBRAS subsidiary in charge of constructing and operating the enrichment plant. Two West German partners, Interatom and Steag, own 25 percent of NU-CLEI.

The enrichment facility is going to be the biggest single investment of the \$5.5 billion that NUCLE-BRAS has budgeted for development of the fuel cycle by 1995. The first stage, now being installed with 24 modules, is supposed to be operating by the end of next year. A 288-module cascade will be added in 1986, and a full system is scheduled for 1988 with a capacity that would produce enough fuel to load a 1,300-megawatt reactor every 18 months thereafter.

A great deal of work on applied technology of the enrichment system is taking place both at the NUCLEBRAS Center for Nuclear Technology Development in Belo Horizonte and in West Germany through NUSTEP, a joint Brazilian-West German company that holds the patents and is responsible for research and development. The inventor, Erwin Becker, chief of the Karksruhe Nuclear Research Institute, has made several

The aerodynamic principle of the "jet oozzle" system is similar to the centrifuge process, but it is much simpler mechanically, since it does not require the very high speed centrifuges. However, it consumes more electricity to produce an equivalent separation of heavier and lighter uranium isotopes, which is occessary for enrichment. Therefore, reduction of cost depends greatly on efficiency of power utilization in the system and improvements in the pressurized deflection of isotopes into two streams as the gas passes through metallic nozzles.

John Forman, the NUCLE-BRAS director who oversees the enrichment program, said that im-

Brazil-W	est G	ermar	Nucle	ar Tec	hnolog	y Trair	ing Pr	ogram	<u> </u>
TYPE OF COURSES	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	TOTA
Brazil					 -				
Specialization Course on Nuclear Technology	_	<i>7</i> 1	76	73	107	<i>7</i> 1	66	49	513
Quality Assurance	135	57	<u>·</u>	95	_	_	19	64	370
Training in Industry	14	8	54	33	14	128	341	269	861
Prospection and Mineral Research	_	_	. 28	. 33	42	51	28	3	185
Total	149	136	158	234	163	250	454	385	1,929
Abroad (Missions)									
Reactor Engineering	3	10	17	26	51	23	26	15	171
Heavy Components	-	_	_	. _	41	5	4	1	51
Fuel Bement Fabrication	4	10	3	3	10	28	21	1	80
Enrichment	_	4	_	3	11	9	7	8	42
Reprocessing	3	2	2	2	9	_	1	1	20
Radiological Protection and Safety	1	. 1	4	3	3	1	_	3	16
Research and Development	15	9	4	3	9	9	4	3	56
Prospection and Mineral Research	_	1	7	18	49	15	2	2	94
lotel .	26	37	37	58	183	90	65	34	530

provements already introduced had produced a 10-percent reduc-tion in estimated cost. He said exact figures were an industrial se-cret. Mr. Forman showed a oew model of the oozzle, an aluminummagnesium alloy ring, in which the opening through which the gas undergoes deflection had been reduced from 100 microns to 50 microns. This increases effective pressure, which increases yields and re-duces the amount of alloy tubing for each module, a major saving. A new double deflection technique is

also under study. Mr. Forman said, "We believe that we will have a commercial plant operating by 1993, and we believe that it will be commercially competitive with other processes. He said that the long lead time in reaching commercial production was normal in the nuclear energy industry. "URENCO is into the 14th modification of its centrifuge system after 20 years of develop-ment, so oo one should be surprised if it takes us 10 years to get our enrichment process per-fected," he asserted.

NUCLEBRAS officials argue that autonomy of supply of nuclear fuel is the overriding considera-tion in the enrichment field in view of international restrictions on access to this sensitive technology. Cost comes second.

Paulo Nogueira Batista, NUCLEBRAS president, said, "It is all right to pay a little more to have an assured source of fuel, rather than run the risk of having the supply suspended, as happened to Brazil under the [President Jim-my] Carter administration." That cutoff of enriched fuel came after the U.S. Congress passed a law saying that U.S. nuclear supplies should be withheld from countries where any nuclear facility is oot under adequate international safeguards, regardless of whether the facility is receiving a U.S. contribution or not. All activities involving West German technical transfers are covered by inspection agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency, bot Brazil has some small research centers that could theoretically undertake unsafeguarded work.

The deadlock with the United States was relieved by an agreement that waived a penalty clause under the enriched fuel supply contract if Brazil bought elsewhere. This cleared the way for acquiring enriched fuel from UREN-CO. But Brazil still considers the U.S. suspension a contract viola-

The uncertainties that exist over the cost and eventual financing of a future enrichment plant took up much of the time this year of a congressional investigation on the West German-Brazilian technology transfer agreement and overall nuclear policy. A report on the investigation issued in August estimated that the first extension of the cascade, requiring 288 additional modules, would cost \$404 million and a full industrial line would require an investment of

\$800 million more.

The U.S. Senate called on NUCLEBRAS to review existing contractual obligations in joint companies, such as NUCLEI, to commit the West German partners to providing risk capital on the ba-

sis of existing equity (NUCLE-BRAS 75 percent, West German partners 25 percent) for the industrial enrichment facility and a fu-ture reprocessing plant for spent

The location of the reprocessing plant has not been decided yet by the licensiog Brazilian Atomic En-ergy Commission, but it forms part of the NUCLEBRAS complete fuel cycle plan. A pilot plant is scheduled to be constructed in 1986. The reprocessing plant would, among other things, provide plutonium for the day when Brazil moves into the new technology of fast neutron breeder reac-

Uoder a general technology transfer agreement reached last year with the Italian Comitato Nazionale de Energia Nucleare, the Brazilian Atomic Energy Commission's Institute of Nuclear Engineering has signed an \$11-millioo contract to obtain assistance from the Italian company NIRA on liquid sodium research. Liquid sodium is used in breeder reactors.

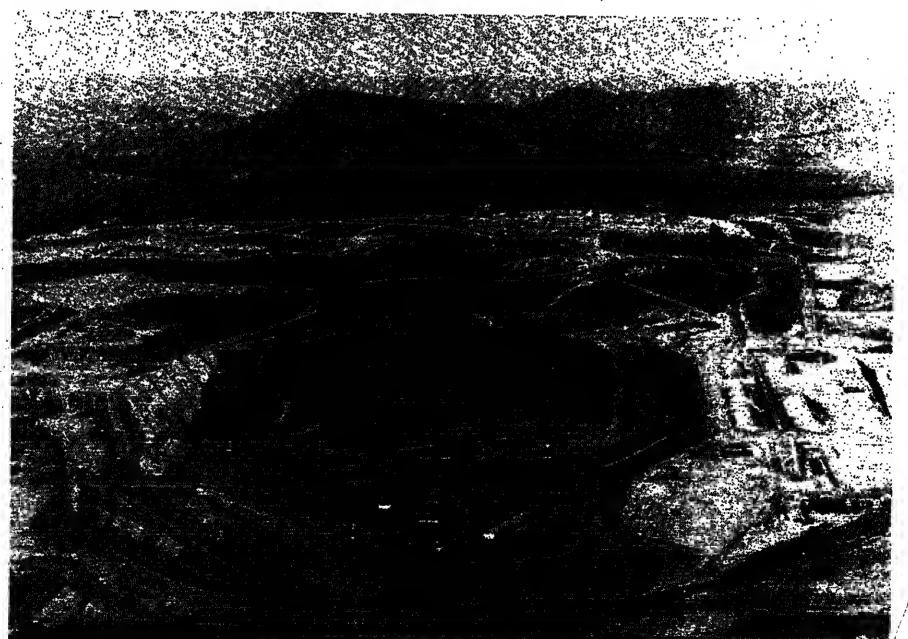
-JUAN DE ONIS

The presence of Construtora Andrade Gutierrez S/A in the production of uranium concentrate in Brazil

Since the first ectivities of prospecting end research of the uranium mineral ore, performed in 1952 by the National Research Council, to the begining of the operations of the Nucleo-electric Plant of Angra dos Reis, many efforts have been attempted in a way to give the country the autonomy in the field of nuclear energy. Important steps of this process have been developed by Nuclebrás et the Industrial Complex of Poços de Caldas, in the state of Minas Gerais, including the mine of Caldas, the plant of uranium concentrate and the auxiliary installation. This complex is producing, for the first time in Brazil, yellow cake (U₃O₈), raw material for the production of combustible element.

By the time the plant is operating et its full capacity, it will be able to produce 550 annual tons of yellow cake; enough for the recharging of the Angra I Nuclear Plant and for the initial charging of Angra II and Angra III.

Construtora Andrade Gutierrez participates in the works of the mine, with services such as stripping, mining and all the civil works of the industrial complex. Since Andrade Gutierrez began its activities in the complex, it . has shown its capacity for presenting solutions to the challenges that have come up in the nuclear program related to this combustible element. This capacity was proven, mostly, during the time that the company started the civil works of the complex. In a few days, the company increased its number of employees, providing jobs for 2.500 persons, augmenting its equipment end essembling en adequate infra-structure of base capable of assisting the increase in the number of employees. The works were accomplished before the



scheduled dates by Nuclebrás, desrite the strict limitations on the time of execution and under constant rairs. Complex works, such as the wattreatment station, the cooling tover and three vertical silos (built by ne sliding frames process) were

It was also during this perod of time that the high level of productivity of the excavation crew was proval. responsible for the record of 2.327.000 m3 in one month, with a daily amount of 110.000m3. This fact becomes more relevant/ we visualize the distance of 1,5 km/between the excavation area and the discharge area. Another distinguishing factor has been the rock excavation with a monthly production of 740,000 m³. Since 1977, approximately 27 million m3 of soil and 9 nfilion m3 of rock have been excavited.

Construtora Andrade Gutierrez S.A. built a dam for torage of liquid and solid wast (slufry), the first in Brazil for this purpose With a height of 40 m... this dam had in its design, strict structural secifications of permeability in the material used, being the downstream e station for the treatment of the effuent water, to preserve the ecology of the region.

· The company also built a dam for the sprage of industrial water, with a capacity of 4.000.000 m3 of water. essential for the supply of the industrial complex.

Construtora Andrade Gutierrez S.A., through the engineering services that accomplished in the mine, on the yellow cake plant and auxiliary installations, is proud of being eble to participate in the effort of Nuclebras to include Brazil among the ten countries that produce uranium in the world.

NUCLEAR PLANTS WITH BARDELLA EQUIPMENTS



The experience acquired in the project and fabrication of equipments for hydroelectrics power plants, steel mills, industries, mines and ports enabled BARDELLA to accept the call of NUCLEBRAS: to manufacture equipments for the construction of Brazilian Nuclear Power Plants Program.

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LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY An Early Advocate of Nuclear Energy

Batista, NUCLEBRAS President, Worked for Technology Pact

R IO DE JANEIRO - Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of NUCLEBRAS, the state auciear power monopoly, was a career diplomat when he was first introduced to international nuclear politics by the United Na-tions debate in 1968 on the Nuclear Nonproli-

feration Treaty.

He belonged to the nationalist sector of the Brazilian foreign office that opposed Brazil signing the treaty, and the military command ers who then and now have the last word

agreed.

Mr. Nogueira, 52, is an economist as well as a career diplomat. Assigned to the Brazilian Embassy in Bonn, in 1969 he established close ties with H.H. Haunschild of the Ministry of Research and Technology, who became a strong advocate of a West German-Brazilian

nuclear technology agreement.

By 1973, Mr. Nogueira was back at the Foreign Office as deputy minister for economic affairs, and when oil prices began to soar late that year, Brazil was one of the major victims, since it was importing 40 percent of its prima-ry energy needs in the form of oils and prod-

Mr. Nogueira said in an interview, "It was apparent that we had to make a drastic change

in our energy supply situation or Brazil's de-velopment as a nation would be endangered." ELECTROBRAS, the state electric power holding company, proposed then that madear power be added to Brazil's already well-estab-lished hydroelectric potential. NUCLEBRAS

was created to obtain and implement the special technology and it was then that Brazil found how hard this was to get.

Electrobras had proposed then that eight

large nuclear reactors be built, but it was not clear whether these would be acquired in the United States or elsewhere. A contract had already been signed in 1970 with Westinghouse

ready been signed in 1970 with Westinghouse for a 600-negawart reactor.

General Ernesto Geisel, who became president of Brazil in 1974, had been president of PETROBRAS, the state oil company. He knew the limited possibilities Brazil had of finding abundant oil within its territory. On the other hand, there were strong indications

of large uranium deposits.

Mr. Nogueira said, "It was President Geisel who decided that if Brazil was to build eight reactors, this justified a Brazilian nuclear industry and development of an independent hud cycle with our own uranium enrichment." Mr. Nogueira played a major past in negoti-

the Treaty for Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, signed Oct.
3, 1974, by Forcign Minister Antonio Azeredo
da Silveira of Brazil and Hans-Dietrich
Genscher of West Germany.

Mr. Nogueira, who was named president of the newly founded NUCLEBRAS in 1975, said, "The decision by the Germans to cooperate in developing an independent enrichment progress was decisive. We looked around for help from other countries, including the Unit-ed States, and got no assurances." During the administration of President Jimmy Carter, "the door was slammed shut, as we had suspected," he added.

U.S.-Brazilian relations are still strained by the refusal by the Carter administration and the current administration of President Ronald Reagan to supply additional amounts of mildly enriched uranium, beyond the first load, for the Westinghouse-designed Angra I power reactor.

Brazil had to get the enriched fuel it still needs from URENCO, the West German-Dutch-British consortium.



MOVER: Paulo Nogueira Batista, 52, an economist and former diplomat, is president of NUCLEBRAS. He negotiated the technological cooperation agreement with West Germany and has been head of NUCLEBRAS since the Brazilian state company was formed in 1974.

Rising Costs Threatening Mexico's Nuclear Power Project

By William A. Orme Jr.

MEXICO CITY — At an iso-lated backwater on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico known as the Laguna Verde, thousands of construction workers have been laboring for nearly a decade on a project that when completed will represent Mexico's first modest venture into the nuclear age - and quite possibly its last.

A twin-reactor facility designed to boast an eventual installed capacity of 1,300 megawatts, the La-guna Verde ouclear power plant has been plagued since the start by cost overruns, technical delays and controversies over safety standards and bookkeeping practices. When construction began in 1973, Laguna Verde was conceived as a threeyear project that would cost Mexi-co's Federal Power Commission no more than \$265 million. Today. with more than \$1.2 billion already spent and another \$520 million allocated, the government does not expect the first 650-megawatt reac-tor to be ready for fuel loading before early 1985, and industry sources say work on the second reactor has been suspended entire-

Most industry analysts bere, bowever, expect the full 1,300megawatt plant to come on stream eventually, probably in 1987. EBASCO, the General Electric subsidiary that is supplying the Federal Power Commission with

fuel and reactor hardware, "has al-

ready delivered 98 percent to 99 percent of the equipment contracted of or Laguna Verde," said Wil-liam Donovan of General Electric

de Mexico in an interview here.

The housing for the second reactor is 40 percent completed, the power commission reported, while the plant's first unit is said to be three-quarters finished.

But few knowledgeable observers expect the government to pro-ceed with further nuclear development plans. "Given the country's current economic situation, it is highly unlikely the government will be able to acquire another nu-clear plant soon," conceded Antonio Ponce, a leader of the Nuclear Industry Workers Union, which has long been one of Mexico's most active and influential advocases of nuclear energy.

Yet just a year ago, when Mexi-co was still riding high on oil earn-ings and buge foreign bank loans, the country was gearing up for the most ambitious nuclear power program ever contemplated by a developing nation. Contending that Mexico would

need to increase its electrical gen-erating capacity five-fold by the year 2000, the administration of President José Lopez Portillo had announced plans to build a nationwide network of nuclear plants with a collective output of 20,000 megawatts, more than the total of all the country's electrical power plants today. The nuclear plan would cost slightly more than \$30 billion, government planners cal-culated, although some critics, factoring in future inflation and pointing to the country's experience with cost overruns at the Laguna Verde plant, suggested that the ultimate cost would be triple

But even if the nuclear network did require an investment approaching \$100 billion, many key figures in the Lopez Portillo goverament believed it would be justi-fied. Nuclear energy would free vast quantities of oil and natural gas for export and petrochemical production, it was argued, while at the same time bolstering Mexico's

technological expertise and enabling the country to profit from its substantial uranium reserves.

Bids for the first 2,300 megawatt plant in the new nuclear network were to be submitted in February 1982, and nuclear salesmen from around the world opened plush promotion offices in Mexico City and organized scientific conferences extolling the respective merits of their various national technologies.

Distinguished diplomatic visitors also joined in the nuclear sales effort. Pierre Elliott Trudeau asserted that Canada's non-enriched seriou that Canada's non-enriched uranium technology would make Mexico less dependent on foreign fuel suppliers, while King Carl XVI Gustaf used a state visit to put in a good word for the Swedish nuclear industry's emphasis on en-vironmental safeguards.

Pierre Dreyfus, France's minis-

mounted a vigorous lobbying ef-fort against the planned nuclear energy program. Their campaign was aided by the resignation of the director of the Laguna Verde project, who publicly alleged that the reactor's concrete casing was denergingly gracked and that this dangerously cracked and that this had been deliberately ignored by the government's nuclear safety

The anti-nuclear activists lacked a solid political base, but they demonstrated their growing effecriveness last year by successfully organizing opposition to a proposed 41-megawatt nuclear plant the government planned to build as a research and training facility on the shores of scenic Lake Patzcuaro in the state of Michoa-

A year ago, when Mexico was riding high on oil earnings and foreign bank

loans, it was gearing up for the most ambitious nuclear power program ever contemplated by a developing nation.

ter of commerce, reportedly promised an attractive soft-credit package if Mexico were to award the contract to Framatome. And the United States, with three companies vying for the contract, of-fered embassy-sponsored symposi-tums on nuclear power and active diplomatic support for Westinghouse, Combustion Engineering

and General Electric. of the Swedish nuclear industry. the Mexican nuclear program looked like "the last best hope for the nuclear power industry worldwide." But this hope was abruptly dashed when Mexico announced in February that the scheduled contract licitation had been cancelled and the entire nuclear project was being "revised."

can. By convincing local fishermen that the plant might raise water temperatures and endanger their fishery, the anti-nuclear movement forced the government to drop its plans for the experimental plant.

But most local opposition to the government's nuclear development plans were based on economic rather than environmental grounds. Critics cited government India, indicating that the com-bined construction and operating costs of oil-fired and nuclear pow-er plants had become roughly equivalent in recent years. Yet while nuclear equipment had to be imported, Mexico was self-sufficient in both petroleum and petroleum technology.

Some Mexican economists also

In part, the government's policy reversal represented a victory for Mexico's small but vocal antinuclear movement, which had mounted a vigorous lobbying effort against the planned nuclear cent annually and the continuation cen of the present wasteful energy consumption patterns that have made Mexico one of the most energy-in-tensive economies in the world. Mexico uses twice as much energy as France or Japan per dollar of gross national product, a circumstance most analysts attribute to the government's cut-rate prices for electricity and fuels.

"Nuclear power is not only unsafe," asserted José Arias, an anninuclear activist working with the Mexican Appropriate Technology Association. "it is economically unjustifiable in a country like Mexico where we already waste more natural gas than we use."

Ultimately, though, the government's decision to cancel its nuclear development plans had less to do with the anti-nuclear movement than with uncomfortable fiscal realities. Critically short of foreign exchange reserves and rinable to make payments on its \$81-billion foreign debt, Mexico could no longer consider massive purchases of costly nuclear reactor equip-

The incoming administration of president-elect Miguel de la Madrid Huerta, who takes office on December 1, must decide whether the government should revive its nuclear energy program. But the

favor scaling down Mexico's im-mediate nuclear ambitions from the Lopez Portillo administration's

projected 20,000 megawatts to the 1,300 megawatts of Laguna Verde.

"Even if he wanted to build more nuclear plants, the money is not going to be available." remarked one member of the presdent-elect's transition team; who asked not to be named. "But it is my impression that he was never convinced of the logic of the nuclear program in the first place."

In the short term, the government is expected to concentrate its limited resources on getting the first 650-megawatt stage of Laguna Verde on stream. But the second unit might have to wait.

Because of the economic situation, the government "has been rescheduling the project and cut-ting back on its work force, said Mr. Donovan of General Electric here, Mr. Ponce, the union leader. concurred that the lack of capital" had led to layoffs and the effective "suspension" of work on the second generator.

However, Eduardo Betancar, a spokesman for the Federal Power Commission, denied that the project had been delayed, contending in an interview that the second unit would be finished on schedule "12 months after the first." Mr. Ponce said the first generator should be loaded with fuel by "the end of next year or in early 1985."

URANIUM PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN A FIRST STEP IN SUCCESSFUL **TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: POÇOS DE CALDAS**



Uranium Puk specializes in the production and processing of uranium at many stages of the nurlear fuel cycle: ore mining and milling, conversion, fuel fabrication.

Since 1955, Uranium Puk technology has played a vital role in the nalisation of some ten uranium treatment plants throughout the world: in France, Gabon, Niger, Canada, Portuga and Brazil, for a combined production capacity of more than 12.000 retric tons per year of U₃ O₈. Uranium Puk's involvement in these projects has varied from simple licenser of technology and know how to chief entrepreneur in charge of the project development from construction to start-up.

In addition, Uranium Puk offers a

process for uranium recovery from phosphoric acid. A plant using this technology is presently under construction in Gabes (Tunisia).

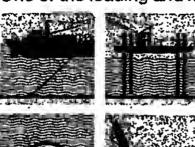
In Brazil Uranium Puk's cooperation built up progressively over the years, begining, in 1976, with the development of the Poços de Caldas project in the field of ore mining and milling and, more recently, with the conversion facility at Resende.

As the first major uranium concentrate production facility in South America, the start-up of the Poços de Caldas plant (photo) at the end of 1981 marks the success of the technical cooperation between Nuclebrás and Uranium Puk in the field of basic engineering and transfer of technology.

URANIUM PUK

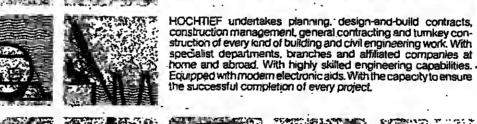
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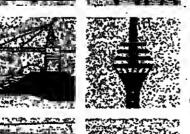
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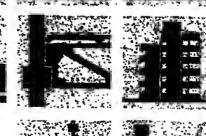


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LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

Argentina: Steady Progress Amid National Turbulence

By Jose Mirabelli

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's nuclear development program, the oldest in Latin America, has been an island of relative calm and sustained effort in a 30-year period of political turbulence and economic

Argentina has had a 370 megawatt reactor operating with high efficiency since 1974. Two 600 megawatt reactors are oow in construction, and feasability studies have begun on a third. By 1997, two more are to be put into operation. Fuel components for these plants are now being produced on an industrial scale employing Argentine technology. A heavy-water plan is being installed. Since 1958, experimental reactors have been built here for research and isotope produc-

This picture of achievement contrasts with the recurrent political and economic crises of recent years io Argentina. Since 1950, the year in which the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, known as CNEA, was established, there have been four military overthrows of elected governments, as well as numerous military resbuffles. There have been 15 presidents, or an average of one every two years. Nine were put in power by the armed forces.

However, the development of CNEA in this period escaped instability. In a rare situation, it was able to develop a continuous and coherent policy and kept free of institutional upheavals and outside pressures. In 32 years of existence, CNEA has had only four

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From the start, the scientists working in CNEA programs adopted a work method that sought to avoid the uncritical absorption of foreign technology. They emphasized adaptation to local conditions and self-established procedures.

At the same time, they sought to bring private entrepreneurs into profitable aspects of the nuclear industry, such as fabrication of ouclear fuels and engineering for nuclear reactors to be built in the country. In 1962, CNEA created the Industrial Technical Assistance Service, known as SATI, as a way of transfering technology to the private sector.

There are now more than 20 Argentine private companies taking an active part in the construction of power plants under way and in engineering and architecture for those under study. These companies have a "know-how" in industrial engineering and an administrative-linancial capacity that provides for the industrial operation. This permits CNEA to concentrate on the development of oew technologies.

The latest national nuclear plan was announced in 1977. It largely ratified the policies that had been fol-

lowed until then, and it projected long-term policies and goals practically to the end of the century. But in two important respects, it broadened the earlier ouclear programs.

First, CNEA authorized the simultaneous construction of more than one nuclear power plant, instead of the earlier one-by-one approach. This had significant

implications for industrial procurement in Argentina. Second, CNEA set aside the criteria of turnkey projects in favor on stimulating greater participation by national firms in ouclear technology, engineering, and industrial components. The goal was to achieve a progressive autonomy of decision in all aspects of nuelear development.

The general guidelines of the Nuclear Plan are to stimulate scientific, technical and industrial competence for peaceful uses of nuclear knowledge, thereby making use of Argentina's human and natural re-sources in the nuclear field to contribute to naconal

More specifically, the role of nuclear power is part of the National Energy Plan. This seeks, through nuclear and hydroelectric power, to reduce the dependence on hydrocarbons and derivative fuels, which currently account for 66.6 percent of all electric power

In another key aspect, the present Nuclear Plan maintains the policy decision, originally adopted in 1966, to base ouclear reactor design here on natural uranium, with beavy water coolant, instead of en-riched uranium. That decision was based, among other things, on the small number of countries that are commercial sources for enriched uranium and the restrictions that exist on international trade in this

Argentina has sufficient uranium reserves in its own territory, estimated by CNEA at 30,000 tons of yellowcake nranium oxide, to satisfy the fuel demand of nine 600-megawatt reactors for 30 years of useful life. The heavy-water technology that has been adopted successfully here provides for plutonium recycling and the use of thorium in fuel elements, which would extend the useful life of the present technology even further than the 2050 date based oo present uranium reserves alone.

in pursuing its nuclear plan, CNEA has been able to maintain a high priority io allocation of government funds, despite the growing economic crisis. As an autonomous state enterprise, dependent on the executive power, it has received in that last three years a budget allocation averaging \$1 billion annually. In addition, CNEA has some iocome from services sold to Argentine industry and technical programs in other

CNEA has been able to retain its cadres of specialized nuclear engineers and technicians. It maintains special teaching and research institutes, such as Balseiro Institute in Bariloche, which offers advanced degrees in nuclear engineering and a doctorate in nuclear physics, and the Central Atomico Bariloche, which

does scientific and technological research. The first nuclear power plant in Laun America began operating in 1974 at Atucha, a town in the pampas 100 kilometers from Buenos Aires. Atucha I has operated with a very high rate of efficiency, measured by the present load factor of 91 percent, and the cost of a kilowatt hour ranks among the lowest in the

During the first semester of this year, Ameha I generated 1,511,790 megawatt hours (62 percent of the annual goal.) This represented 8.5 percent of all electric power produced, totaling 17,732,631 megawatt bours. At this time, 66 percent is produced from petroleum derivatives and coal.

At the same site, a second power reactor, Atucha At the same site, a second power reactor, Atucha II. with 600 megawatts, is under construction. The architectural-engineering firm directing this project is ENACE S.A., which is a joint Argentine-West German company in which CNEA holds 75 percent and Kraftwerk Union (KWU) 25 percent. The design of this reactor is based oo KWU technology, and the base for the metallic vessel holding the reactor core is being made in Brazil by NUCLEP, a joint Brazilian-West German venture, under a KWU technology transfer. It may be ready by 1988.

At Embalse, in the province of Córdoba, another

At Embalse, in the province of Cordoba, another 600-megawatt reactor station is almost finished and should be in operation by next July. This is a CAN-DU reactor based on Canadian technology, but CNEA has acted as prime contractor for construction of the nuclear sector and many Argentine industrial firms played a role in engineering and manufacturing components. CNEA officials say this has added greaty to local know-how, which will be used increasingly for the execution of four more similar power stations to be built by the end of the century. The same companies that worked at Embalse will be involved in the fourth ouclear station, due to be delivered in 1991.

Another major development is the acquired capacity to design and produce ouclear fuel elements on an industrial scale. After three decades of work perfecting the industrial technology, the basic physics, the metallurgy and uranium prospecting and mining, Argentina inaugurated this year a ouclear fuel factory that has begun to supply Atucha I with uranium fuel

This factory is at the Atomic Center at Ezeiza, in the province of Buenos Aires. It has a covered surface he said

of 11.600 square meters and is operated by a joint company formed between CNEA and Argentine private capital called CONUAR. It is designed to supply all the ouclear power reactors that will be built.

Based oo the power capacity of Atucha I, Embalse and Atueha II, the fuel element factory output will make possible the production of 11.5 billion KWh a year. This will require only 320 tons of uranium and 55 tons of zircaloy, the metallic container for the fuel elements.

This plant, which is the first of its kind in Latin America, was designed and constructed by CNEA scientists and technicians, employing a process develped in Argentina. lo other CNEA centers, such as the Sierra Pintada uranium mine, processes have been developed to produce uranium dioxide, zircaloy tubes and other elements necessary for an autonomous fuel

In order to guarantee supply of heavy water, the coolant and moderating element used in the natural uranium reactor here. Argentina signed a contract with Solser, the Swiss nuclear technology firm, for construction of a plant here with an annual capacity

CNEA is also preparing a reprocessing facility, that would extract plutonium from irradiated fuel elements and separate highly toxic wastes for secure storage. The Ezeiza atomic ceoter laboratories have already operated pilot projects in reprocessing with reactor designed in Argentina.

Argentina's determination to go forward with a reprocessing facility and beavy-water plant, which is regarded as sensitive technology, led to serious discussions with the International Atomic Energy Agency over the application of safeguard inspections of noclear activities in Argentina.

Like India, Brazil and South Africa, among others with major nuclear development programs, Argentina has refused to sign the Nuclear Noo-Proliferation Treaty. The policy here is to accept safeguard inspection only when the technology involved has been imported, and oot generated domestically.

Retired Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, who CNEA's president, recently summed up Argentina's objections to the restrictive aspects of international nuclear safeguards on technology transfers "Such controls must oot be used as a means of block ing technological development, which tends to create or maintain an industrial begemony and exercise a monopoly over the sources of energy of the future.

COBRASMA: **TECHNOLOGY** IN THE **NUCLEAR ERA**

Cobrasma is one of the companies selected to manufacture heat transfer equipments for the Brazilian nuclear program, such as: heat exchangers, moisture separators and steam reheaters. surface condensers, and utility steam generating systems, for wich it was certified by KWU, TUV and IBQN. By establishing frequent contacts with subsuppliers, it aims at increasing the amount of locally-made items used for the manufacture of equipments according to the stringent criteria required (RC-2 to RC-5). Aware of the importance of its participation in designs involving safety and accuracy, Cobrasma has already established the quality assurance system required for the supply of nuclear equipments.

Brasilia-Bonn Pact Is One of World's Largest and Most Controversial that taking place in Brazil, have ergy Agency in Vienna in 1976.

curate determination of the country's hydroelectric potential and the long-distance transmission of that power. Brazil's system currently includes the world's largest hydroelectric complex, the \$10-bilhon Itaipu plant on the Parana River between Brazil and Para-

Although the German government was heavily involved in securing the contract and in the initial licensing of nuclear exports to Brazil, only the Ministry for Research and Technology remains directly involved.

A German official said changing attitudes toward the exchange of nuclear know-how, and especially

long since removed the subject from the main political arena. The Ministry for Research and

Development participates in a cooperative research effort with Brazil, in some training activities and as a monitor of nuclear exports. The ministry's monitoring duties are one way in which the German government says it guards against the misuse of nuclear knowledge.

Another safeguard, and one that is mentioned often in reassuring the rest of the world that West Germany is taking extreme caution in its nuclear exporting business, is a trilateral agreement signed by West Germany, Brazil domestic onclear construction may and the international Atomic En-

The agreement calls for the inven-tory of all technology being ex-ported to Brazil and for that agen-cy to periodically inspect all nuclear construction sites in that com-

As many as 35 German companies have been thus far involved in the German-Brazilian deal - at a time when domestic nuclear construction has been at a virtual standstill due in varying degrees to government restrictions, a complicated licensing procedure and the efforts of one of the world's most omspoken anti-miclear lobbies.

There are signs, however, that

Union, a subsidiary of Siemens, has played the principal role in the knowledge transfer and actual construction. Although a handful of the large German nuclear firms have had a hand in the venture, Kraftwerk Union and its subsidiaries have worked closest with the

also has a ouclear power plant sim-

ulator in Karlstein in which con-

Brazilian government-operated firm of Empresas Nucleares Brasileiras, S.A., known as NUCLE-BRAS Basic to the transfer of knowhow and the entire project, is Kraftwerk Union's training programs operated in cooperation with German research centers and German utilities. The company

trol-room operations are demon-

The program involves not only the training of engineers and power plant operators but also the bine-collar plant workers," a com-pany spokesman said. "We have trained more than 100 people in the last three years."

The transfer of technology was and still is scheduled to be completed by 1990. The timetable for the construction end of the German-Brazilian deal is far behind schedule. It called for the start-up of four nuclear power plants by 1986 and four by 1995. In 1975 Brazil contracted for two

power plants, signed letters of intent for two more and made a ver-

The last four plants, however, will not necessarily be built in cooperation with German firms, the Ministry for Research and Technology said. Because of the current agreement, German firms might have the upper hand, but those four plants, if they are ever built, will be open to bidding on the world market.

Angra-2 and Angra-3, the first two power plants to get under way in the cooperative effort, are currently under construction by Kraftwerk Union and NUCLE-BRAS pext to the Westinghousebuilt Angra-I plant on the Angra dos Reis Bay, about 200 miles south of Rio de Janeiro.



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ODEBRECHT'S IDENTIFICATION WITH BRAZILIAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

Upon starting its nuclear civil construction activities in Brazil in 1972. Odebrecht was aware that this pioneer spirit was not just broadening its experience in industrial construction and specialized technology, but also (and chiefly) investing in and preparing for the future market of nuclear technology.

With the execution of the civil works on the first nuclear power plant in Brazil, in operation since 1981, Odebrecht consolidated its decision to gather technology and prepare human resources for this

Unit 1 along with Units 2 and 3 which constitute the first power plants of the Brazil-Germany Nuclear Agreement will form the first great Brazilian Nuclear Complex (the Admiral Álvaro Alberto Nuclear Complex), located in the Municipality of Angra dos Reis in the State of Rio de Janeiro, with a capacity of 3,226 MW.
Unit 1 was built for

Furnas Centrais Elétricas S.A., with technology and equipment supplied by Westinghouse.
The structural design was the work of Gibbs and Hill, with *Promon* participating in the detailing. The technology transfer of the civil works to Odebrecht was undertaken by J.A.Jones.

Unit 1 presents a PWR



reactor with a capacity of 626 MW; it was built on direct foundations and sliding forms were used to execute the reactor building.

Unit 2 is being built for Nucon (Nuclebrás Construtora de Centrais Nucleares) with KWU technology and equipment; when ready, it also will be operated by Furnas. The design was entrusted to

Nuclen (Nuclebrás

Engenharia S.A.), the detailing of the civil works being the responsibility of Promon and Engevix. The technology transfer of the civil works is given by

Hochtief.

The great challenge in Unit 2 was represented by its foundations, which were made of deep piles with high bearing capacity, cast in place and drilled to hard bed rock.

Throughout the last ten years Odebrecht has sought to extend its participation in the Brazilian Nuclear Programme by offering its experience to other works necessary for the complete fuel cycle. In this context Odebrecht has recently concluded the civil works for the First Cascade of the Uranium Enrichment Plant in Resende. The function of this unit will be to prepare the fuel element to feed the reactors of the nuclear plants.

With its 37 years of experience, its training and tradition in industrial works, its growing participation in engineering projects overseas, besides a decade of active service in nuclear civil works, Odebrecht feels fully qualified to offer a real contribution to the setting up of ventures of this scope and speciality.

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LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

U.S. Priority on Nonproliferation Shifts Downward in Reagan Administration

By Carroll E. Watts

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter suffered the anger of the United States' closest allies and the possible loss of several billion dollars in nuclear export sales in order to wage war on ouclear weapons prolif-cration. Because he perceived the spread of nuclear arms as posing the threat of annihilation of mankind, nonproliferation occupied a pre-

mier position in his foreign policy.

By contrast, President Ronald Reagan has attempted to take the issue out of the newspa-per headlines and put it into the hands of be-hind-the-scenes bureaucrats and diplomats. They have pursued a course focused primarily on maintaining U.S. prominence in world nuclear commerce

Nonproliferation remains a concern. Inmany respects. Mr. Reagan continues to build on the policies of Presidents Carter and Gerald Ford. But. for Mr. Reagan, the East-West conflict looms as the most significant issue on the foreign policy from Nuclear proliferation has had to take its place further down on the agen-

Beyond the shift in priorities, the Reagan administration has instituted a number of specific changes in U.S. policy on the export of nuclear materials, technology and know-how. Flexibility has been permitted in the stance the United States takes in negociations with foreign countries. Within the cootext of existing U.S. law, Mr. Reagan has relaxed regulatory restrictions on exports.

The Reagan administration has moved away from Mr. Carter's confrontational approach of unilaterally pressing friend and foe alike to halt the trade in technologies and materials that can be used in weapons production. As James Buckley, undersecretary of state, said in June 1981, "We simply cannot afford to penalize the trustworthy and responsible nations of the world because of the nuclear adventurism of a few countries. Instead, the Reagan administration said it would rely more on international safeguard regimes, such as the Inter-national Atomic Energy Agency.

The administration has changed export poli-

cy to allow the United States to discriminate between those nations it believes can be trusted with nuclear technologies, such as Japan, Western Europe, Australia and others who evidence varying degrees of proliferation risk. For the trusted few, blanket approvals of retransfer of U.S.-origin materials are being offered, along with possible sales of sensitive enrichment and, reportedly, reprocessing technolo-

For the other nations, concessions have been made as well. Sales to Argentina and South Africa of so-called dual-use equipment, which can be used in commercial and weapons appli-cations, have been approved. Efforts to force other nations to accept rigorous safeguards have been set aside. For example, the United States agreed to forgo penalty claims against Brazil when that oation decided to turn to other sources of enrichment rather than accept

a U.S. demand for stricter safeguards.

Commenting on the Brazilian decision in
December 1981, Assistant Secretary of State
James Malone said: "The case of Brazil casts an informative light on the dynamics of the flexible approach we have adopted... Our objective has been to keep options open on both sides as we attempt to find suitable arrangements that would serve our nonprolifera-tion goals while establishing a framework that would permit nuclear cooperation between the two nations." Critics, such as Sen. John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, argue that the administration bas all too often made concessions with little to show in return.

In another area, the Reagan administration has launched a campaign to restore plutonium to a position of respectability as an energy source. It has lifted the ban on commercial reprocessing in the United States and said it would not interfere with the breeder reactor and reprocessing activities in countries with low proliferation risk.

But it appears clear that the fundamental change in U.S. policy has been the resurrection of what one U.S. writer called the "commercial imperative" in nonproliferation policy. While paying at least lip service to the need to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, administration officials have repeatedly stressed the need to re-establish the United States as a competitive, reliable supplier in the world ouclear trade. Without a strong export position, the adminis-tration argues, the United States loses the leverage it needs to prevent proliferation. This message warms the heart of the domestic industry, which claims that export restrictions in the last five years have cost it \$9 billion in lost

The Reagan administration, however, has shown little willingness to subsidize exports. It has pressed for cutbacks in Ex-Im Bank funding and searched for ways to put commercial reprocessing in the United States on a private

To some observers, the initial Reagan approach to nonproliferation seemed to echo the early 1970s when these concerns were viewed with relative complacency. Critics pointed to Mr. Reagan's comment in January 1980, which was subsequently retracted, in which he said, "I don't think it's any of our business" if other nations develop nuclear weapons.

As the Reagan team prepared to take office, a transition paper prepared by an attorney, James Malone, bolstered this view. Mr. Malone, whose law firm represented foreign and domestic nuclear energy clients, argued that sanctions and denial of supplies had proved ineffective in the attempt to stop the

pread of nuclear weapons. In October 1981, information obtained by The Washington Post showed that Mr. Malone was pushing for, among other things, nuclear export policy to be centralized in the State Department rather than in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Congressional critics feared that the State Department would review the export licenses with an eye toward the diplomatic consequences rather than the potential for proliferation. Mr. Malone subsequently found his credibility damaged in Congress. The then secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., dissatisfied with Mr. Malone's performance, shifted the lead in ouelear policy matters to the undersecretary for management, Richard Kennedy, in March 1982.

Mr. Kennedy, a former Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner with a strong background in outlear policy matters, took such an active role in the area that he came under criticism for neglecting the management of the State De-partment. In September 1982, the secretary of state, George P. Shultz, named Mr. Kennedy as ambassador at large with responsibility for nonproliferation policy. In a rare appearance for a secretary of state. Mr. Shultz personally announced the appointment with the comment that nonproliferation is "of such immense importance that we must have somebody pay attention to it full time."

As a practical matter, nuclear export policy during this period has not deviated too far from the original outlines drawn by Mr. Malone. For Japan and Western Europe, the administration has put together a proposal to allow blanket, rather than case-by-case, approval of the retransfer of U.S.-origin materials. Australia has received commitments from Mr. Reagan that the United States is willing to sell it sensitive gas centrifuge enrichment tech-

Even countries with a recognized degree of risk have received the benefits of relaxed ex-port policy. In a direct reversal of the Carter position, James Edwards, the energy secretary. authorized the export of a Foxboro Co. com-puter system that will control Argentina's heavy water plant at Arroyitos. The unit is acmally being sold to the Swiss firm of Sulzer Brothers for delivery to Argentina, South Afri-ca, during a one-year period, received approval for purchases of five separate items of dual-use

support U.S. efforts to win major ouclear sup-ply contracts. Mr. Haig included a discussion of nuclear matters during his visit to Mexico in late 1981. At that time, Mexico was considering a second two-unit nuclear station. It subsequently was canceled because of the country's onomic condition.

Mr. Reagan's major public statement on nuclear exports came on July 16, 1981. He coted a shift in emphasis toward pursuing nonproliferation through improving regional security and global stability to reduce the motivation to obtain nuclear weapons. To restore the United States as a reliable supplier, Mr. Reagan ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Energy Department to move expeditiously on export license requests.

While critics noted the lack of enforcement or sanctions in the policy statement, some were encouraged that it was moderated from the initial views expressed by Mr. Malone. Some attributed the increased moderation to the Israeli attack on Iraq's research reactor that took place in June. The attack intensified public concern and interest in nonprolifera-

in general, however, the Reagan administration has conducted its export policy behind the scenes. Its plan to allow programatic arrangements for reprocessing and plutonium use has remained a classified document. The administration has decided to amend the so-called trigger list," maintained by the London Suppliers' Group, to delete certain sensitive items that are restricted from sale to countries based on their proliferation risk.

What the administration has not attempted is a wholesale legislative revision of the Nucle-Nonproliferation Act of 1978. While this law contains the restrictive export policy that ties the hands of the administration, an assault on the Act would almost certainly fail in Congress. Within Congress there remains a vocal and powerful bipartisan view that nooproli-feration concerns should be superior to commercial interests. Sens. Glenn and Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, share similar concerns on the issue and a powerful subcommittee position from which to practice it.

In the House of Representatives, retiring Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham of New York has kept up the pressure on administration export policy. Mr. Bingham pushed legislation out of the Foreign Relations subcommittee in September. One provision would have restricted the Energy Department's ability to authorize firms to engage directly or indi-rectly in the production of photonium and en-riched uranium outside the United States. The bill also would have tightened restrictions on the export of highly enriched uranium and set criteria for subsequent arrangements to repro-cess U.S. exported fuel. The bill did not be-come law but it does frame the debate that is likely to continue next year.

The Energy Department has responded to this pressure by proposing to withdraw the general authorization for exports of sonsitive nuclear technology to all countries that have not agreed to full-scope safeguards or become signatories to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Some 63 countries would be placed on the list, including Argentina, Brazil and Chile. While the change would require an Energy Department review of the authorization, generally it is expected that they would be permitted as in the past.

Currently, a significant issue is U.S. unhappiness with the recent denial of credentials to Israel by the Ioternational Atomic Energy Agency. The Reagan administration is in a ticklish position in that it has emphasized its reliance on the agency rather than unilareral pressure to carry out its nonproliferation goals. However, the situation is not likely to have much effect on the practical implementation of administration policy toward nuclear exports. In general, flexibility and efforts to reduce re-ulatory restrictions are likely to be maintained.

Argentina, Brazil End 'Race,' Now Cooperate

(Continued from Page 5S)

parent than they were in the past, enabling both countries to realize that neither would have an advantage in a nuclear race.

Neither Argentina nor Brazil has signed the Nuclear Nooproliferation Treaty. They consider that the treaty, which uses safeguards to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons capability, is not so much a treaty for ocoproliferation per se, but more for preventing acquisi-tion of ouclear weapons by states other than "the five"; the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. For the Nooproliferation Treaty members, the "horizontal" proliferation is the "horizontal" proliferation is the as in the case of its direct opposi-danger to be prevented, while the tion to a very comprehensive West loan from the Atomic Energy tors.

full speed. But others see it as a discriminatory treaty. Its greatest weakness, in the words of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute, is "the imbalance between the obligations of, and the benefits for the non-nuclear weapon parties the "have-nots" - and those of, and for, the ouclear weapon par-

ties - the "haves." The United States is not pleased by the refusal of Argentina and Brazil to join the treaty nor by their policies of seeking full autonomy in nuclear energy, especially in the fuel cycle. It has applied heavy political pressure on Brazil,

Activities in

German-Brazilian nuclear deal, and on Argentina, as witnessed by its denial to deliver enriched transum for the research reactors now in operation in the country.

Both countries have reacted vigorously against such pressure and presented their cases in various international forums. The 1980 Argentina-Brazil cooperation agreement must be seen as a joint answer to the U.S. action. Its text clearly states that "all countries have the right... to full command of nuclear technology."

features of the agreement include:

Some of the more interesting

Commission to NUCLEBRAS. 240 tons of yellowcake uranium oxide of nuclear quality, produced in Argentina. The first batch of 120 tons was delivered in 1981 and the second will be supplied before the end of 1982. The payment of this loan will be in kind: during 1983 and 1984 NUCLEBRAS will deliver to Argentina 240 tons of Brazilian yellowcake plus an amount corresponding to 6 percent

 The commission will also sell NUCLEBRAS zircaloy nibes, rods and other components produced in Argentina, of a quality required for the manufacture of fuel ele-

Debate Continues to Surround Brazil's Leap Into Full-Scale Nuclear Energy Development

By Charles Thurston

SAO PAULO - There is more public debate over Brazil's nuclear development program, with West German technological and financial assistance, than has been aroused by any other major economic program undertaken here in the last decade.

The critics cover a wide spectrum. Some are scientists who say Brazil is not developing an independent technology. Others are ecologists who fear the effects on man and nature of nuclear power. Strong opposition has come from public power companies that see their own fa-vored hydroelectric or coal-fired power projects threatened by the rise of the nuclear sec-

Above all, there is a widespread feeling that Brazil cannot afford to spend, at a time of serious economic recession, the billions of dollars for nuclear power that could be applied to relieve pressing needs in autrition, health, education and housing. This atoms-versus-butter argument is very popular now with opposition politicians who are running for office in elec-tions Nov. 15. In major industrial states, many have made opposition to the nuclear program part of their campaign, identifying this as the most heartless folly of the military, who have been in power for 18 years.

The debate is more than an election stunt however. There are serious doubts over what the full cost will be of constructing eight 1.300 megawatt power reactors, a full nuclear fuel cycle, including enrichment, and reprocessing of spent fuel. NUCLEBRAS, the state compa ny running the program, says it will cost no more than \$25 billion. A senate investigation this year said at least \$30 billion would be required. Some critical nuclear energy analysts talk of \$36 billion.

After lengthy hearings, the Senate approved a report backing the decision of Cesar Cels, the minister of mines and energy, to maintain the nuclear energy target of eight reactors in operation by the year 2000. But the pace of the start-up of reactors has been slowed, who only four scheduled for operation by 1995 and four four scheduled for operation by 1995 and four more by 2,000.

The report said: "With Brazil facing the prospect of an inevitable and irreversible use of nuclear energy, the disbanding of technical cadres we have formed would have a disas-trous effect on the transfer of [nuclear] technology. For that reason, we support continuity of the nuclear program."

This does not satisfy the powerful propo-

undeveloped potential exists in the Amazon region at generating costs lower than nuclear power. But electricity transported from the Amazon region to the main consumption areas of the industrial south has to travel 1,550 miles (2,500 kilometers) with high loss in transit.

The debate rages on, with conflicting esti-mates over future electricity demand, relative costs of power alternatives, and the dangers of ouclear pollution. There is no such thing as a "green" political movement in Brazil, but there are small, peaceful political demonstrations by pickets at times against nuclear power.

Both the reactor and fuel-cycle side of the NUCLEBRAS-West German program have long been criticized by some national scientists who call for a less costly and more nationally based program of research and development. They have capitalized on nationalist political sentiment in Brazil, which often labels foreign technology packages as the equivalent of self-

ing out the country's own scientific abilities.

Prof. José Goldemberg, a nuclear physicist at the University of São Paulo, which has a research center, INEP, financed by the state government, told the Senate hearings that "the technological transfer model employed by NUCLEBRAS never did justice to the scientific, technical or industrial capacity that exists in Brazil." He said that NUCLEBRAS should stitutes for developing a Brazilian process for uranium enrichment and preparation of uranium hexofluoride, rather than going to the German and French companies for the technology. Studies in these areas are incipient and barely funded in Brazil.

Prof. Goldemberg has called for a suspen sion of reactor construction until an independent examination can be made of the NUCLE-BRAS-West German decision to follow an experimental jet nozzle enrichment system as a key part of the fuel cycle. President João Baptista Figueiredo has

made a public commitment to start the first four reactors under the West German agree-ment during his term in office, which ends in early 1985. Contracts have been signed with Deutsche Kraftwerk Union (KWU), to supply reactor components for the first two, which are going into an established site at Angra dos Reis, Rio de Janeiro state. The other two are scheduled to go into a site at Pernibe, on the coast of São Paulo state.

In the São Paulo election camo

Andres Franco Montoro, who stands a good-chance of winning, has said he does not want nuclear reactors in the state. His advisers, who include professors at INEP, have said there may be legal action to halt authorization of that site. NUCLEBRAS has already signed numerous agreements with the municipal authorities and has begun site preparations.

Prof. Goldemberg is of the opinion that NUCLEBRAS is "fighting for its life" to maintain the pace of continued reactor con-struction and has only initiated preparation of the Peruibe site for the Iguape I and Iguape II reactors in an effort to convince the German partners that everything is "business as usual." He predicted that there would be lengthy negotiations on the reactors with the new state government after the election, but he doubted that legal action would block construction since "it's never been done here before."

DKW's position as supplier is patient and confident. Wolfgang Breyer, the company's spokesman in Brazil, pointed out that even if the reactor construction timetable has been set back a year or two, the slowdown can be compensated for in the future if there is an economic uptorn and greater electricity demand. He pointed out that the development of the fuel cycle side of the agreement is not being slowed down by the Brazilians.

In May, the first stage of the fuel cycle got under way when the Pocos de Caldas uranium-mine and concentrator began producing yel-lowcake. On Oct. 20, Mr. Figueiredo inaugu-rated the fuel element plant at Resende, which is the last stage for producing fuel that goes into the reactor. Yet, between these two stages, the conversion and enrichment of transmission also needs to take place.

NUCLEBRAS will acquire a uranium conversion facility (yellowcake into gaseous urani-um bexafinoride) from the French firm, Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, and expects to have this in operation in 1984. Meanwhile, it is buying cariched uranium oxide from UREN-CO, the West German-Dutch-British consortium, based on Brazilian yellowcake, to prepare fuel elements.

But the key operation that has to be devel-oped is the enrichment plant with a new technology of uncertain cost that has not been tried on an industrial scale before. There is scope there for far more debate, as the NUCLEBRAS gamble develops.

the Nuclear Fue Natural uranium Recovered uranium Reprocessing,



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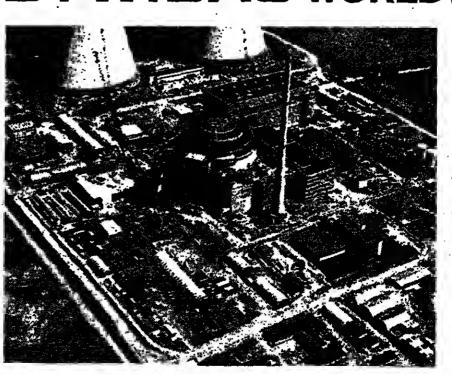
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By Souren Melikian

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Drouot had its first serious test of the new auction

season this week. It started with

art objects acquired by by the late

dealer in modern and contempo-

rary masters since World War II,

The second sale, on Wednesday,

tal sales of 25.9 million frames

son and shows the Paris auction

market to be much stronger than

professionals had anticipated.

The two-part test had begun in a lower key. The collection of art ob-

jects was sold Monday by Jean-

Louis Picard with the assistance of Jean Roudillon, who had cata-loged the pottery and glass from the ancient world as well as primi-

TEW YORK — The art market suffered its first major reverse of the season Thursday when one of the few I.M.W. Turner landscapes in private hands was offered at suction but failed to sell. Bid-

ding for the 'Landscape with Walton Bridges' reached \$1.65 million at Sotheby's galleries but did

not reach the reserve set by the seller. The top bidder

was not identified.

The painting, executed in the 1840s, was consigned to sale by Catherine Adams Morgan of Eatons Neck, New York, widow of Henry S. Morgan, who was a great-grandson of banker Junius Spencer Morgan. The senior Morgan bought the painting in London in 1887. The last Turner sold at Sotheby's was "Juliet 1887. The last Turner sold at Sotheby's was "Juliet to the painting in London in 1887.

and Her Nurse," a Venetian night scene, which was knocked down for \$6.4 million — the highest price ever paid for a painting at public sale — two years

An 1870 \$3 gold piece from the world's only com-plete collection of United States gold coins has been sold at auction for a record \$625,000. "Possessing the

1870 \$3 gold piece is the numismatic equivalent of owning the Mona Lisa," said one expert.

The sale by Bowers and Ruddy Galleries Inc., of Los Angeles, for the owners, Gold Coin Corp. and a

Nicola Carrino with "Transformation of Space/Ellipsis2/82."

Others were on a higher level than Manzoni and his followers.

Section 3 has work in the categor

ics "Arte cinetica and Arte pro-

grammata," which includes the

masterly "Entrexit" of Gianni Co-

lombo, a walk-through piece which

by means of variably sloping walls,

floor and arches sensitizes the

walker to "varying states of psy-cho-physical equilibrium."

The finest work is to be seen in Sections 5, "Ogetto populare, Immagine" and 6, "Astrazione lirica

and muova astrazione." Among the

Italian versions of Pop Art are to

he seen splendid images by the Valerio Adami, of Bologna, who lives and works in Paris; Enrico

Baj, much influenced by the ideas

of Alfred Jarry: Mario Ceroli, sculptor and theater designer.

represented here by a 3-D contour

chart in wood of a human being

elegant constructions by Lucio del

Pezzo: and Concetto Pozzati,

represented by his multi-image "From the Suicide of Grosz."

In the abstract section, there

also are a number of fine artists,

notably Carlo Battaglia, with "Ultramarine One," Nicola Carrino

with a painting-sculpture piece called "Transformation of

Space/Ellipsis 2/81"; Claudio Oli-

vieri with some lyrical color pieces

similar in feeling to Rothko at his

best; and Giuseppe Uncini, with subtle architectural reliefs.

"Conceptual Art and Arte po-

vera" is summed up in the word

povera - impoverished. The sculp-

ture, too, apart from the work of

the Pomodoros, Arnaldo and Gio,

poorly represents what is best in

current Italian practice. However.

the final section on "new direc-

tions" makes honorable amends

particularly with the work of Luigi

Mainolfi, who moves with ease be

tween painting and sculpture; the

Roman Gianfranco Notargi-

acomo, who also moves between

disciplines; the Florentine painter

Luciano Bartolini; and Luigi On-tani, who ranges in imagery from Classical through Renaissance to

contemporary plastic with case

Arte Italiana 1960-1982, Hay-

ward Gallery, South Bank, SEI, to

and elegance.

Italian Hodgepodge

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

ONDON - The history of

Italian art in this century is a

history of manifestos and move-

ments. No sooner do any two art-

ists agree on any particular of art

or thought, be it never so minnte,

than they form a gruppo, initiate a

ovimento, and issue a manifesto.

From the 1909 manifesto of the

turists to the 1947 "Technical

Manifesto of Spatialism" of Lucio

Fontana, there is virtually an an-

nual statement of intent or assev-

eration of ideas by one group or another. It is with a cot canvas —

"Spatial Concept" — of Fontana that the large exhibition of con-temporary Italian art — "Arte Italiana 1960-1982" — begins at

the Hayward Gallery . Mounted as a counterpart for the English Art

Today" exhibition of 1976 in Mi-

lan, this show has been organized by the city of Milan, which ap-

pointed five Italian art critics to

devise the form of the exhibition

and select the artists.

Record Price for U.S. Gold Piece

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and to market Each of the five has contributed a programs 32 an introductory essay to the sumptuous catalog. Unhappily, all five essays are written in critical gobbledygook ("Plastic theatricality. e e instruction ludus as a method and an end with i i er i i i i for_{ble} ideological and political inten-Control Billion tions, irony and the grotesque used as critical indices, quotation as a mark of continuity within noncontinuity . . " etc., etc.), so that no enlightenment is to be found

there as to what principles guided their selection. The show has been hung in eight sections, chiefly by movements, with sculpture scattered through the galleries by size and context. Fontana's "Spazialismo" opens the show, and is followed by a group of works "from Azzeramento to Modulazione oggettuale." The exact meaning of these terms is obscure. In practice the exhibits include shaped monochrome reliefs by Francesco Lo Savio: systems pieces by Dadamamo, and "works" by pretentions Piero Manzoni (1933-1963), who persuaded people with more money than sense to buy strips of paper with single ince drawn on them, rolled up in cardboard tubes — "Percorst" and small tine containing a sample

of the "artist's" feces.

tive art, and of Michel Beurdeley, who was responsible for the bronzes from the ancient Middle East, the pottery of Islamic Iran and isolated items from the Far East. Despite the extraordinary range of cultures and periods, a

Aime Maeght, France's leading link was perceptible, although it cannot be easily described in visuand continued with paintings and carvings that he had handled at ai terms. Somehow, all the items could be seen to match one aspect or another of the modern repertoire of forms. Displayed on the shelves and stands of a single was quite an achievement, with to-Drouot room, here was a cross sec-(\$3.6 million) — no painting failed to reach its reserve price. It is an extraordinary sendoif for the seation of what André Malraux dubbed the "imaginary museum" of world art as seen by the modern

The Greek pottery was not from Attica in the classical age but from fourth-century-B.C. Gnathia and other semi-barbaric Italian centers - sketchy, clumsy. Pre-Columbian art was represented by terra-cotta figures from the Nayarit culture in Mexico, done sometime between 100 B.C. and A.D. 250 — mon-

Turner Landscape Fails to Sell

puny arms, or Mezcala stone fig-ures of about the same period with bodies and faceless heads hewn in a cubistic style. The most striking was an clongated bronze figure from second-millenium-B.C. Syria reminiscent of some of Alberto Giacometti's "walking men." The similarity is hardly accidental. Di-

Prices Strong at Two Maeght Auctions in Paris

THE ART MARKET

ego Giscometti - Alberto's brother - is known to have advised Maeght on many art pur-chases and designed much of the setting in which they were to be

Such a selection accounts for the appeal to the general public as well as the imperfections in the objects these were not bought with a trained collector's eye, nor even his care for perfect condition, but for the sake of the echo they find in

art books.

francs.

The same is true of most of the pieces that were truly important from the collector's standpoint. A remarkable second-millenium-B.C.

bronze figure from Syris, to which

parallels may he seen in the Alep-po Museum and in the Louvre,

brought 99,000 francs, which given

its museum quality and rarity strikes me as well below the poten-

tial maximum. Bronze disease and

very minor damage explain the rel-

Two days later, with Loudmer

conducting the proceedings, it was

Some Unusual Paris Gallery Shows

atively moderate figure.

This may explain the high pric-

Tempe, Arizona, dealer, brought the highest price ever paid at auction for a U.S. coin, surpassing the old mark of \$287,000. Two other gold coins went for \$92,500 and \$90,000

respectively.

The \$3 gold piece was purchased by Harvey Stack of the Stack Coin Co. for a client he declined to name. It came from a collection assembled by Louis

■ High Prices for South African Stamps In London, stamp dealers and collectors crowded into Sotheby's anction house Thursday to bid prices up to 20 times higher than expected for early South African stamps that belonged to the late hotel tycoon, Sir Maxwell Ioseph.

The first 650 lots in a two-day sale were all sold for

sotal of £243,115 (about \$408,433), not counting

the 10-percent buyer's premium.

All the stamps were Cape of Good Hope triangulars, eagerly sought classic issues of the 1850s.

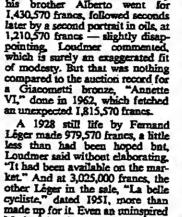
Joseph, who died last month at age 62, after building a lotel chain valued at £2 billion, began collecting at the control of the con ing stamps as a boy and when he was rich, once took over an auction to get what he wanted. He said jokingly that he stopped collecting the triangulars because the only items he lacked were in the Buckingham Palace collection, "and the queen won't swap."

es, other things being equal, fetched by some of the lesser not Maeght's private objets d'art, but modern art that had involved items. In the context, these were him as a dealer at one time or anseen by those attending not as unother. Contrary to Drouot's usual important collectibles but as so procedure, Londmer had not many sources of inspiration for called in an expert. Authentication important modern sculpture. For was not required. As for estimates. instance, a small green stone Mezthe French anctioneer knows his cala statuente 12 centimeters job as well as the next man. Prices closely matched estimates

(about 4.7 inches) high fetched 11,420 iranes (about 51,585) — twice the estimate. A small bronze in both lower and upper brackets. For example two 1974 gouaches by Alexander Calder, both 75 by 110 of two standing figures with big round heads, huge hollow eyes and centimeters, went for 19,270 francs and 21,470 francs respectively, compared with estimates of 20,370 dwarfish stumps for arms went up to 10,350 francs, twice what had been expected for this second-millenium-B.C. piece from Syria. No doubt a literary title — "Maternity" — given by Malraux, changed it into a sale of the "Imparies." to 22,570 francs for each. More astonishing was the per-

formance in the upper financial bracket. Few of the pictures ofit into a relic of the "Imaginary fered could be seriously termed Muscum of World Sculpture," as unforgettable. They were typical rather than admirable, and had it the French writer titled one of his not been for the name of the When it came to the more im-Galerie Maeght, of which portant pieces, these were bought at going market prices and not a centime more, because motivations Loudmer made the most, they would hardly have drawn so much attention. Seen together they of a literary order no longer played a role. The best two African masks rather gave the impression of com-ing straight from a dealer's stock, were a Baoulé piece looking like a funny face out of one Max Ernst's which in essence is what they were. A portrait of Diego Giacometti by his brother Alberto went for Surrealist portraits, and a Toma mask surprisingly reminiscent of Kandinsky's "sailing boats" series superimposed with a human face. Both went to the suctioneer, Guy Loudmer, a noted collector of Af-I,430,570 francs, followed seconds later by a second portrait in oils, at 1,210,570 francs — slightly disappointing. Loudmer commented, which is surely an exaggerated fit rican art, for 35,770 francs and of modesty. But that was nothing 44,570 francs respectively. Neither compared to the auction record for a Giacometti bronze, "Annette VI," done in 1962, which fetched 44,370 francs respectively. Nor was could he called expensive. Nor was a fine, if damaged, reliquely carved as a standing figure, from the Pahonin culture in Gabon, which was about right at 176,570

Leger made 979,570 francs, a little less than had been hoped but, Loudmer said without elaborating. "It had been available on the mar-ket." And at 3,025,000 francs, the other Leger in the sale, "La belle cycliste," dated 1951, more than made up for it. Even an uninspired Matisse drawing from the "shrub" sexies zoomed to 1,155,570 francs despite an 11th-hour announcement that the French authorities would not allow it out of the country. Loudner says that this is one two such drawings still in France and the other, he adds, is in



Iwan Tirta works at the delicate art of fashioning batik designs.

Indonesia's 'Ambassador of Batik'

By Vicky Elliott

tional Herald Tribune JAKARTA — Iwan Tirta has spent the last I2 years fighting to put bank, and Indonesia, on the map. Some people might think the two already synonymous, but Iwan disagrees. The Indians have their saris and the Thais did it with Jim Thompson's Thai silk, but we've always been taken for granted. People think of chesp batik, 'something my mother brought back from the colonies, and that's that, but I want them to sit up and no-

Fashion shows in New York and Tokyo and lectures in London and Paris showing off both Iwan's own haute couture designs and his sumptnous collection of antique batik pieces have changed the pic-ture a little. Batik now seems al-

most synonymous with Iwan.

A lawyer educated at Yale and the London School of Economics who became Indonesia's envoy to the United Nations, Iwan, as he is usually known, elected to become ambassador for batik when he realized that he wasn't going to make the "pinnacle of the legal profes-sion." You have to be honest with yourself," he says, siming in his cool and unpretentions office in a bungalow. He admits. candidly, "You can reach, well, stardom, in fields where there are not many people."

In 1972, after a couple of exhibi-tions, he harnessed his talents to his own batik company, and began working on the laborious wax-dy-ing process that is Indonesia's most visible contribution to the

At 46, he still has the dry wit of the lawyer, the relish of a well-numed phrase, and he often feels, he says, as if he is back in court. "It's like convincing a jury," he says, looking crisp in an unorma-mented safari shirt. "There was so much hard work to break the barrier into haute conture."

His latest project is to fly to Toentation at a fashion fair. Iwan is skeptical; to him, fashion in Japan is a one-way traffic. They're awfully tight with their import poli-cy," he says. "They open the tap just a trickle so that it creates an image, but they look at us as amusing and ethnic.

Exceptional pieces - a Javanese princess's bridal gown, for instance - can sell for up to \$1,250, but generally his price tags are less than \$800. "The Japanese go for price," Iwan says. "My dresses aren't expensive and it it's expensive, I'll say it is."

lwan's scholarly grasp of the designs and development of the me-dium produced what is considered the definitive work on the subject, "Batik: The Magic Cloth," published in 1967. Meanwhile, he is adding his own contributions to an art form that has always absorbed

His personal batik collection includes examples showing Chir and Japanese motifs, and even

hammers and sickles threaded into Where." In the past, the aristocracy their designs by Communist women in central Java.

water the traftsmen simply to produce the finest they could. Today, en in central Java. duce the finest they could. Today, Iwan himself gravitates toward he says, Indonesia's oil millio-

the strong diagonal motifs of the Javanese court at Jogiakarta. There is one hanging in his office. one of the prototypes he waxes himself for his workers to copy. He is off the next day, however, to see the sultan of Brunei, who Batik is an imitative art, he says, and the design can degenerate. "If there is no one to point out the girl is doing it wrong, a deer can be-come a dog; a phoenix a sparrow."

Nimble hands turn his designs

into the stunning evening clothes that he shows in his lavish show-room and at his annual December collections. Ten years ago, when he first took his dresses abroad, he would come in through the back door and leave by the front, "You would inggle your dresses between waiters carrying soup tureens in little botel dining rooms next to the kitchen."

Success wasn't too long in coming. The queen of Belgium is still wearing two batiks she bought from Iwan in 1974; she wore one to receive the queen of Denmark. Iwan savors the details and keeps scrapbooks recording the visits of Elizabeth II, Betty Ford, Imelda Marcos and Jihan Sadat

But running a cottage industry like his, he says, you have to be able get on with everyone, "On glittering occasions," (and he in-sists that batik should be reserved for the most formal of occasions; that wearing a good batik to a disco is sacrilege) "my thoughts al-ways go back to the little people I left behind. Without them, I would

be nowhere. The Indonesian rich," he continued, "are not aware enough of the role they should play. Batik is not a money-making venture — it has to be subsidized from some-

naires are busy ordering Mercedeses from West Germany and chandeliers from Venice.

has, exceptionally, invited him over. Indonesians are normally ex-cluded from this British protectorate and Iwan is delighted. "It sounds a bit crass," he says, "but the sultan is —so terribly — rich."

The cost of producing batk is mounting steadily. There has been a drought in Jakarta this year and

the water table is sinking. Iwan's workshops need 6,000 liters of water n day to wash and boil the wax out of the fabric, and for the last two months he has had to buy wa-Indonesians have never planned,

he says. "We never think of the whole context of a problem." Chopping down forests and fore-ing industries like hothouse plants takes its toll on the environment, "We're running without even seeing where we are going — though running is something when before you used to crawl."

Iwan says be wants to show that fashion designers can be intellectuals too — "otherwise you're just a glorified dressmaker." His collections are danced to traditional Indonesian music, and the dancers wear the gold jewelry he has had copied from the old masterpieces he seeks out around the country.

He is saving his strength before he shows in Paris - "the last bastion to storm," because, he says fastidiously, "I don't want to run the risk of being looked down on." But the best compliment of all, of course, is from an appreciative In-

By Michael Gibson International Herald Tribune

DARIS - The feathers are extraordinarily delicate and they glow with a range of colors that seem to have been borrowed from the rainbow of another sun. A fluorescent aquamarine hue shines, nestled in a cushion of black; long blue feathers, arrayed on the wall in a fan formation, surprise one by showing a deep red reverse. There are sumptious white feather bonnets that look like high fashion hats, peacock-glorious fanlike headdresses, minute carrings made hummingbird feathers, and belts illustrated with a mythological bestiary done in a mosaic of

All this is the work of Amazonian Indians displayed at the Galerie Urubamba, a remarkable little gallery run by Roberta Rivin, who periodically travels to remote Amazonian regions to collect these extraordinary objects. One is reminded, in looking at the frailty of these pieces, of the pathetic vulner-ability of the villagers who made them and who are currently on the road to extinction at the hands of speculators and adventurers.

"Art Indien d'Amazonie," Galerie Uruamba, 4 Rue de la Bûcherie, Paris 4, to Nov. 20.

Zuka (she doesn't use her last name of Mittelberg), a Californiaborn artist who has been living in Paris for 30 years, has chosen California Indians for a theme in much of her recent work. But that is rather incidental because the main interest of Zuka's work is the astonishing ease and playful inven-tiveness with which she handles her medium. The medium itself is quite surprising since she now works exclusively with wallpaper and its infinite variety of often implausible patterns.

The delightful aspect of her work is that she gives life to the inanimate, fantasy to the repetitive and the dull, and allows the unpromising material she gleans here and there to achieve an unforsceable beauty. Her work deals with

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two sorts of subject matter, in part devoted to the Indian subjects already mentioned, and in part to birds. The style in either case is different, the Indian work being more vigorous and full of gaudy contrasts while the birds are handled in an idiom closer to the exquisite and delicate manner of Oriental embroidery. Zuka has become a virtuoso with the scissors and her delight in invention is in-

Zuka, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Nov.

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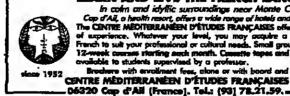
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casso, Chagall, Miro and Dali, among others - will be flown to New York on Monday for a major exhibition at the Solomon R. Gug-

ENICE - The iron gates of

the palace where the American art collector Peggy Guggenheim kept her collection are closing Monday for a million-dollar facelift and a rare showing in the United States.

The 18th-century palace on the Grand Canal will be sealed off against pollution and temperature changes, while new rooms will be was buried in 1979.

Repairs for Guggenheim Art Palazzo added to what has become one of Meanwhile, a portion of the collection's 20th-century art -- by Pi-

> genheim Museum. The white stone palace is an unfinished structure where Peggy Guggenheim lived for 30 years and

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Friday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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CORK, Ireland — Protectionism and government intervention in business are "threatening to break up" the Enropean Community market, Frans Andriessen, the EFC commissioner for competition matters, said Friday.

Although he spoke of all 10 EEC nations, Mr. Andriessen directed his comments in particular at France.

"In some cases, sealing off the domestic market has even graduated to an article of faith," said Mr. Andriessen in a speech to the Cork Chamber of Commerce. "In thinking here of such strategies as the "recommerce dumarket instrictur" or recapturing the domestic market in France."

He added that "non-tariff barriers are introduced every day" in the EC to block imports from outside as well as inside the community.

In this respect, Mr. Andriessen said the EC member states "inventiveness knows no limits." He said a new French requirement that all imports bear country-of-origin tabels and are accompanied by documents written in French "are just two examples."

France also attracted attention recently for ruling that all imports of video reconstrument.

ruling that all imports of video recorders must be processed at a small office in Foitiers, a move seen as designed to obstruct such im-

ports.

In addition, he said, "public-sector intervention in the management of firms is spreading rapidly."

"Whether in the form of nationalizations, acquisitions of holdings or straightforward national side, this growing intervention is threationing to break up the community market," Mr. Andressen said. "Instead of strengthening the industrial base, it is undermining it." The intervention thwarts mergers that could interest said.

Page 13

ECONOMIC SCENE

By MICHAEL QUINT

Keeping Wall Street Content Will Not Be Easy for the Fed

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve and the financial markets are enjoying a boneymoon, with falling interest rates and widespread expectations of further declines.

For now, confidence in the Fed is high. Few participants in the financial markets feel that the Fed's tolerance of faster money supply growth has to mean more inflation ahead. They agree with the Fed that money supply growth cannot be gauged if tens of billions of dollars are shifted as banks and savings institutions iotroduce accounts to compete with money market mutual funds.

How long will the financial markets trust that the Fed's policies will not revive inflation? Investors are still willing to buy Treasury bonds yielding 10% percent, but that would not continue if inflationary monetary policies were to return.
"Concern about inflation and monetary discipline is not something we

We have yet to

demonstrate that we

can have a recovery

can turn on and off," Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said receotly, "ft will be a continuing priority con-

cern of policy."
Confidence in the Fed has grown immensely since Mr. Volck-

grown immensely since Mr. Volcker became chairman in August 1979. The voladity of money supply growth and the economy in the past few years has made Fed watching a fast-growing cottage industry, but the flood of analysis has not obscured the fact that Mr. Volcker has managed to gradually slow the growth of money supply year after year. That is a definite improvement over Mr. Volcker's predecessors, whose talk about fighting inflation was not hacked by deeds.

not backed by deeds. Inflation has subsided faster than expected, which is the main reason for optimism in financial circles that interest rates can safely decline further without touching off another round of higher prices. With Treasury hills at 7½ percent and long-term bonds at 10¼ percent, rates are only about a percentage point higher than their 1980 lows. Prices are rising at a 5 or 6 percent rate, compared with the double-digit increase of 1980.

More Room to Maneuver

The Fed has additional leeway to bring interest rates down because the ample amounts of mused labor and manufacturing capacity leave room for economic growth without touching off another round of inflation. Yet another reason for tolerating faster money supply growth is that the growth has been concentrated in accounts that the public uses as a liquid kind of savings.

Without the discipline imposed by money supply growth targets, against which its performance can be compared, will the Fed continue to be so successful in gradually reducing money supply growth year after

The Humphrey-Hawkins Act requires the Fed to testify twice a year about monetary policy and identify its money supply goals, but this does not guarantee that the goals will be met. Such a guarantee might not be wise, since it would prevent the Fed from responding, as it is now doing,

to changes in the financial markets and economy.

In Mr. Volcker's words, the adjustment in the Fed's policy seems likely to endure for a matter of months and is not a permanent rebuke of the principle that control over inflation requires control over growth of

the money supply. Proclamations that monetarism is over reflect the judgment of the authors, not the words of Mr. Volcker.

"We face over the next several months not just the possibility but the virtual certainty of distortions" in money supply data as the accounts competing with money market funds are introduced by banks and savings institutions, Mr. Volcker said earlier this month. "It is likely to take some months before new relationships can be judged with any degree of reliability," he added. His remarks show he has not abandoned the notion that movey supply growth needs to be controlled in light of econom-

Uncertain Prospects

The honeymoon is not over as long as the financial markets still have confidence in the Fed's policies. But the future is likely to be rocky because interest rates cannot continue to decline indefinitely. And as Norman Robertson, chief economist at the Mellon National Bank, said recently, "We have yet to demonstrate that we can have a recovery with price stability.

One of the rocks in the road ahead may be the government's fiscal policy, which has not been in harmony with the Fed's efforts to simultaneously curb inflation and promote economic growth. The \$110 billion deficit in the fiscal year just ended and the prospect of an even larger deficit in the current year will certainly cause rates to be higher than they

The Fed can go only so far toward sheltering the economy from the burden of the hudget deficits. If it goes too far in its efforts to keep interest rates down, it could lay the groundwork for future inflation.

The New York Times

Japan's Trade Surplus Swells but Yen Slides

TOKYO - Japan announced Friday that its trade surplus rose sharply in September, pushing the balance of payments into the black for the first time in four months, while Japan's inflation and unemployment rates remained among the world's lowest.

The yen again weakened against the dollar, however, and touched its lowest level for nearly five and

The prime minister's office said consumer prices rose 3.2 percent in the 12 months to September, com-pared with annual inflacon of about 5 percent in the United States, 10 percent in France and 17

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percent in Italy.

The office also said 1.34 million Japanese were out of work at the end of September, up from 1.3 million at the end of August. That put the jobless rate at 2.3 percent of the work force, compared with 10.1 percent in the United States, 12.7 percent in Britain and 7.5 percent in West Germany. Some anelysts say, however, that Japan's jobless rate would be higher if it were calculated using the same methods as those of other major

industrial countries. The Finance Ministry announced that exports exceeded imports by \$2.43 billion in September, compared with \$984 million in Aggust. That helped bring the

ending next March 3f, Japan has chalked up an \$11.05-billion trade surplus, against \$12.23 billion a year before. The balance of payments, however, was in deficit by \$3.45 billion, compared with \$3.2 billion, reflecting investment of funds overseas to take advantage of higher interest rates than those

leased, trading as low as 278.50 to the dollar. The weakening followed a statement by the U.S. treasury secretary. Donald T. Replans to enter the foreign exchange markets to support the yeu. The Japanese currency later firmed slightly to close at 277.40.

The Japanese cabinet met Fri-

day and forecast that the gross naoonal product would grow 3.4 percent in the year ending next March, down from the 5.2 percent expected at the beginning of the year. In the year ended last March, GNP rose 2.7 percent.

draft supplementary hudget for the current financial year that, with parliamentary approval, would allow the government to borrow 3.9 trillion yen (\$14 bil-lion) more than the 10.44 trillion

The cahinet also endorsed a yen it had already decided to raise through bond issues this year.



States could become dependent on a foreign supplier for so-called super-computers, which are used in weapons development and many other research applications. The situation is likely to spark renewed debate

within the United States about the proper American response to Japa-

public, is urging that the government undertake a national program to

spur development of such supercomputers. Such a program would be

one of the first in which the government, industry and universities colla-borate to counter Japanese moves, which are seen as baving been so successful in part because of close cooperation between business and

The argument is that in absence of a coordinated government effort,

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

A panel of U.S. computer scientists, in a report that will soon be made

ese industrial efforts.

government in Japan.

WASHINGTON -- The govern-

ment's index of leading indicators climbed 0.5 perceot in September on the strength of soaring stock prices and increased building per-

mits: the Commerce Department

said Friday. It was the fifth im-

The month's increase had been

assured ever since investors drove up stock prices in a continuation of a record burning

of a record buying spree last month, overwhelming the deterio-

ration in employment statistics

also included in the composite in-

The department also said later

data for inventories made August's

decline far less than the 0.9 percent

originally reported, turning it into

ment analysts said.

provement in six months.

Fed Economic Forecast Sees 2% Growth in '83 tween 3.5 percent and 4 percent next year. He declined, however, to WASHINGTON - The Federal

Reserve Board is gloomier than the Reagan administration and most leading private economists about prospects for a moderate economic recovery and declining unemployment oext year, according to a confidential forecast.

Government sources say an economic outlook prepared in early October for the board of governors of the central bank, independent of the White House, predicts the economy will expand at a slow rate in 1983, with unemployment re-maining in the 10 percent range.

The forecast, which was leaked late Thursday and which depressed prices on the New York Stock Ex-change early Friday, suggested that the economy will grow only about 2 percent over the next 12 months, after adjusting for inflation, according to the sources.

The Federal Reserve's tight money and credit policies for fighting inflation have been held responsible by most economists for driving up interest rates, which subsequently triggered the recession that began last summer.

The new internal forecast indi-cates that slow economic growth and high unemployment remain as unavoidable tradcoffs for keeping inflacion low so that interest rates will continue coming down.

By one common economic rule of thumb, the economy has to grow 3 percent a year just to keep unemployment from rising further. In contrast to the central bank's outlook, the Reagan administra-tion and a consensus of 42 private economic forecasters expects the economy to grow at an annual rate

of 3 percent to 4 percent next year

— just enough to bring unemploy-ment below the double-digit mark - but not by much. The jobless rate in September reached a 42-year high of 10.1 percent, and many economists expect

it to hit 10.5 percent soon. On Thursday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said be still expects the economy to grow be-

Leading indicators have been in-

creasing at an annual rate of 4 per-

cent in West Germany, 3 percent

Stock prices, which usually have

in the United Kingdom, and 1 per-

a lead time of about four months in the United States and Japan

and about nine months in Western

Europe, have proved to be a reli-shle indicator in recent years, the

study showed.

predict whether unemployment would rise further.

Of late, administration officials and private economists have become more optimistic about the prospects for a sustained recovery use of the recent slide in interest rates, which they attribute to an easing of credit conditions by the central hank.

But the lower interest rates have not made bank officials so bullish.
"We didn't have an optimistic
forecast," said one senior official
at the Fed. The official, who did

not want to be quoted by name, added; "It's hard to see a decline in unemployment. But a congressional economist

argued that the Federal Reserve

may be a little off the mark.
"The Fed's forecast is gloomy because they're talking to the wrong people," said the economist. who also did not want to be identi-fied. He contended that the bank's survey of business conditions overlooked brightening developments in bousing, autos and retailing that suggest a much stronger recovery in 1983.

N.Y. Stock Prices Close Up Slightly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher and volume remained relatively light Friday as investors moved away from the market ahead of next week's elec-

The Dow Jones industrial average was off about 21/2 points most of the afternoon but pulled up in late trading to close with a gain of 0.82 at 991.81. Advances edged out declines by a margin of about 30 issues, and volume inched up to 74.8 million shares from 73.6 million traded Thursday.

Thursday and Friday saw the

lightest trading activity in three weeks. Tumover was more then 100 million shares a total of 10 days in October. The block trading desk at one

hrokerage firm reported that "ac-tivity was mixed" and described the attitude of pension funds and other large investors as "jittery."

John R. Groome of the United States Trust Co. said that "the market is taking a pause here and you must expect a pullback after

its meleoric rise on beavy volume." That rise, touched off in mid-August by plummeting interest rates, saw the Dow climb 260 points, or 33.5 percent, io 10

debt are among the indicators The Dow average fell almost eight points in the first bour of trading as the market coordined to The board's analysis showed that indicators in the United States and Japan are declining et an anoual rate of 8 percent, 7 percent in react to a gloomy economic forecast prepared by the Federal Reserve Board staff in early October. Canada, and 2 percent in Italy.

Word of the report caused the market to sell off sharply late

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U.S. M-1 Declines By \$700 Million

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply. M-1, fell \$700 million to a seasonally adjusted \$467.7 billion in the week ended Oct. 20, the Federal Reserve reported Friday. The drop was slightly deeper than most fore-

The previous week's M-1 figure was revised to \$468.4 billion from \$468.3 hillion. Over the past four weeks, M-1 has averaged \$464.9 hillion a week earlier and was 13.2 percent above that for the preceding 13 weeks.

in the index of leading economic indicators for September, Analysis noted the benefit of an

increase in the leading indicators for September was undercut by projections that the index will fail again in October. Analysts said investors are also

nervous about the outcome of Tuesday's elections, which could result in the loss of Republican seats in Congress.
On the NYSE floor, auto stocks

were among the most active. Chrysler gained 1 to 10% on volume of 1.2 million shares, while General Motors gained 2 to 56% on volume of just over f million shares.

Sterling Drug was again the Thursday and this morning it most active issue, shedding to overwhelmed news of the iocrease 241/2 after a large drop Thursday.

showing that the improvement

suggested by the leading index has

The Conference Board said Fri-day that the indexes of leading in-

dicators in the Unifed States and

Japan have declined in recent

months while those of the United

Kingdom and West Germany have

Compiled for the Conference Board by the Center for Interna-

rional Business Cycle Research at

Rutgers University, the indexes are

based on 65 indicators that antici-

pate changes in national output or

employment. Stock prices, corpo-rate profits, new orders, construc-

tion, and changes in consumer

not yet taken hold.

posted gains.

climbed to record highs against the French franc and Italian lira in Eoropean trading Friday hut reated from highs against the Deutsche mark and British pound. In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank did not intervene as the dollar was

and for consumer goods, adjusted for inflation, as well as the money

The four negative indicators

were a decline in the length of the

average work week and an increase

in the number of claims for unem-

ployment insurance, lower prices

of raw materials, which suggest an

economic slowdown when they go

down, and a change in total liquid

the pace of deliveries, which slows

when demand goes up.

An accompanying index of coin-

cident indicators designed to be a

formance went down 0.8 percent,

easure of current economic per-

Unchanged for the month was

index has gone up 2 percent or more recovery has followed short-Five of the 10 indicators available for September were up, four declined and one remained the

same, the department said.

The five indicators that increased in September were led by a jump in the prices of 500 common stocks. Increased building permits, a sign of probable construction acrivity in the near future, was the next largest contributor, the department said.

Also up, by far smaller margins, were orders for factory equipment

LONDON - The U.S. dollar

a 0.2 percent drop.

The index, designed to auticipate economic trends from one to six months shead of time, has gone up a total of 4.2 percent since March, suggesting an economic recovery may be on the way, govern-A spokesman for the department's Bureau of Economie Analy-

In Paris, the dollar was fixed at

A French Finance Ministry offi-

change markets France will intro-

duce a two-ner currency system were onfounded.

In Milan, the dollar reached 1,461.25 Italian lire in Milan, up from 1,459.70.

strength mainly to expectations that U.S. interest rates will remain little changed prior to Tuesday's congressional elections.

When interest rates are higher in the United States than elsewhere,

dollar-denominated investments become more attractive, increasing

In Tokyo, the dollar opened at a five-year high following Thurs-day's statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan that

The dollar fell later to finish at 277.40 yen, up 1.65 yen from the previous day's closing.

Dollar Hits Record Against Franc

fixed at 2.5668 marks, its highest level in 14 months, after 2.5535 Thursday, dealers said. The dollar

sis, Larry Moran, said, "In all post World War II recessions, when the weakened slightly to close in London at 2.5590.

U.S. Leading Indicators Up 0.5% in September

a record 7.2510 francs, compared with Thursday's fix of 7.2030. No Bank of France intervention was detected, dealers said.

cial said that rumors on foreign ex-

Foreign exchange dealers said the rumors, which first developed some weeks ago, revived Friday ahead of the four-day All Saints Day weekend. The dealers said the rumors had no significant impact on the franc.

Foreign exchange dealers have ascribed the dollar's recent

demand for dollars.

Dealers in the United States and abroad also said there was contininternational banking institutions, creating another in a series of moves to huy dollars, which are regarded as a safe investment.

the United States would not intervene officially in foreign exchange markets to belp push up the Japa-

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Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 29, excluding bank service charges.

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overall balance of payments back into the black in September with an \$823-million surplus, compared with August's deficit of \$397 mil-For the first half of the year

The yen weakened sharply io Tokyo before the figures were re-

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Friday's AMEX Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 1.16 1.16 20 2.34 1.12 0.15 20 2.300 0 1.40 1.12 1.126 1244 11 - 144-1644 1 | 124 | 124 | 137 | 124 | 137 | 124 | 137 | 124 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 1 200 - 16 3140 - 16 13140 - 16 13141 - 1 784 LSB crist She Loaker 194 Loaker 194 Loaker 195 Loak 20 1,260 p(4,25 9,161 256 .125 40 n 20 111 M. POGENING TO PROTECT TO PRO ,05e .40 1.46 8.1 5 7.8 8 3.4 7 12 2.1 g "20 5 1.44 A 24 B 24 B 24 D 1.40 D

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Hitachi Zosen	5 months 1962 1961
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Shareholders Back Harvester's Plans

New York Times Service CHICAGO — International Harvester stockholders have ap-proved by an overwhelming vote a financial restructuring plan that will give Harvester's creditors a major share of the company's com-

Harvester's chairman and chief executive, Louis W. Menk. warned the shareholders, bowever, that the program did not guarantee success

for the company.
"I must stress that your management does not know if the company can avoid a filing under the fed-

eral Bankruptcy Code," he said. Several bundred Harvester shareholders crowded into the Art Institute Auditorium in downtown Chicago and approved a plan to is-sue up to 22.5 million warrants to purchase common stock. About 95 percent of the shareholders approved the plan, and 71 percent voted in favor of amendments to issue up to 10 million shares of preference stock and to increase the authorized common stock to linn. This stock will be sold to the

The voting Thursday was the last step needed before Harvester could proceed with major changes in its \$4.2 billion debt agreement with its 200 bank and insurance company lenders. Harvester will now be permitted to convert up to \$350 million of debt into equity, to reduce its interest payments and to mend certain convenants in its

debt plan.

If the stockholders rejected the changes, Mr. Menk said, Harvester would not have been able to raise sufficient cash to meet its debt obligations and might have been forced into a default.

(Continued from Page 13)

the Japanese will repeat in com-

onter systems what they did in

semiconductors," said Kent K. Curtis, head of the computer sci-ence section in the National Sci-

ence Foundation's divison of

mathematical and computer sci-

Mr. Curtis was referring to the

success Japanese electronies com-

panies bave had io selling an im-

the 64K random access memory.

The Japanese have won more than

half of that market, which is ex-pected to grow to \$1 billion in an-

millioo arithmetic operations a

second, making them 3 to 100 times faster than the largest gener-

There were 50 supercomputers in use as of last June, targety io national laboratories and other

government facilities. They are used for nuclear weapons design, fusion energy research, weather inrecasting and, it is believed, in-

telligence and code-breaking by the National Security Agency. They are also employed increasing-

ly in industry for tasks such as de-

signing aircraft wings and simulat-ing oil reservoirs. Many of the

problems are so complex, involv-ing billions of calculations, that they keep even a supercomputer

Virtually all supercomputers

have been made by two U.S. com-

panies, Cray Research Inc. and Control Data Corp., both of Min-neapolis. Recently, however, two Japanese companies, Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd., have introduced

supercomputers that are roughly

comparable in performance to the

Moreover, the Japanese Minis-try of International Trade and In-

dustry this year began a project to develop by the end of the decade a machine capable of performing 10

billion operations a second, 100 cmes faster than the Cray machine, according to American sci-

The program, in which Japan's six largest computer companies are

six largest computer companies are cooperating, involves financing of \$100 million to \$200 million a year for eight years, the scientists say. The Japanese also have a separate project to develop a so-called fifthgeneration computer, which in additional being a separate project to develop a so-called fifthgeneration computer, which in additional being separate project to develop a so-called fifthgeneration computer, which in additional separate project to develop a so-called fifth generation computer, which in additional separate project to develop a so-called fifth generation computer.

lition to being fast would be capa-

ble of such tasks as understanding speech.
The still unpublished report on

the supercomputer situation has been prepared for the National Science Foundation and the De-

partment of Defense by a group of 15 scientists and engineers from universities and national labora-tones headed by Peter D. Lax. a

professor of mathematics at New York University's Courant Insti-tute for Mathematical Sciences.

The panel was established in part to explore how university re-

searchers could get access to super-computers, which are becoming vi-tal for basic research. But the pan-

el also became coocerned about

development of faster computers and questioned whether American

manufacturers could keep pace

with the Japanese.
The report does not make spe-

cific recommendations other than

calling for a national program involving government agencies, the national laboratories, industry and

universities, according to several

members of the committee. How-

ever, an appendix suggests that five separate projects be set up to work on advanced computers, that

each project involve a consortium

of universities and computer com-panies and that each receive fi-

nancing of \$5 million a year for five years, Mr. Lax said.

in supercomputers was spurred last spring when teams of scientists

Concern over Japanese inroads

entists who have visited Japan.

busy for hours.

American models.

nual sales in a few years.

portant computer memory chip,

Japan Inc. Tackles

The Supercomputer

Supercomputers, which sell for s5 million to \$15 million, can perform, in some cases, more than 100 certainly have to consider them."

"Actually, the stockholders had very little choice," said Larry D. Hollis, the machinery analyst at Robert Baird & Co., a Milwaukee hrokerage firm. "They either take the dilution and approve the plan. or the company files bankruptcy and they get nothing."

The next step for Harvester now is to succeed in selling the new shares, said Mr. Hollis. "They should at least raise enough to cover next year's operating loss-

Mr. Hullis said he expected that Harvester would raise \$500 million from the new issue. He also predicted that the company would lose about \$300 million in its 1983 fiscal year.

Under the plan approved by Harvester's lenders earlier this month, the company will offer preference stock to its dealers, supoliers and customers in exchange for various concessions, including price reductions and reduced payments to dealers. Harvester is seeking \$50 million in assistance from its suppliers and \$20 million from

The company's lenders have agreed to convert \$3 of debt into equity, up to a maximum total of \$350 million, for each dollar of concessions that Harvester wins from its constituencies.

Harvester also will not have to make interest payments on its loans during the current quarter. Future interest payments will be paid at rates that gradually in-crease quarterly. Over a period of t8 months, retroactive to July. Harvester will save cash payments of about \$200 million, which will decrease the company's financial burden and improve its cash flow,

from the Los Alamos, N.M., and

Lawrence Livermore national lab-

oratories visited Japanese computer centers. The reports of the scien-

tists suggested that the Japanese could surpass the U.S. companies and that the labs, which design nu-

clear weapons, would have to buy

said Jacob T. Schwartz, a professor

"Historically Los Alamos has al-ways gone for the biggest and fast-

est computers available," said Bill

L. Buzbee, assistant director of the Los Alamos computer division.
"We would prefer to buy American, but if the biggest and fastes!

computers were foreign, we would

That jolted a lot of people,"

from the Japanes

at the Courant Institute.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Agfa-Gevaert to Close 2 Plants

MUNICH - The Agfa-Gevaert unit of Bayer said Friday it plans to close its camera plants in Munich and Coimbra, Ponugal, unless buyers can be found.

The company said 3,200 jobs will be lost in Munich and 600 in Portugal. The decision fullows stagnating or falling sales and increasing losses in Agfa's photographic equipment operations in recent years, the company added.

Agfa-Gevaert said it expects it will lose more this year than its loss of 226 million Deutsche marks (\$90 million) in 1981. Agfa world group sales last year were 5.02 billion DM and pre-tax profit was 32.2 million

Commerzbank Sees Record Profit

FRANKFURT - Commerzbank said Friday it expects a record oper

ating profit in 1982, surpassing the previous high established in 1975.

The bank said in a statement results from interest and commiss business and trading for the bank's account, less pension provisions, will exceed 400 million Deutsche marks (\$160 million) this year. It gave no comparison, but banking souces said this would be doubte the 1981

Earlier a Commerzbank spokesman said partial operating profit, before pension payments and excluding trading for its own account, had risen 78 percent from 1981.

Crown Zellerbach to Sell 2 Units

SAN FRANCISCO - Crown Zellerbach said Friday it had reached preliminary agreement to sell its share in Crown Zellerbach Canada and a related shipping subsidiary, Norsk Pacific Steamship, to Fletcher Challenge of New Zealand.

The total purchase price for Crown Zellerbach's 84 percent interest in Crown Zellerbach Canada and all of the shares of Norsk will be \$242

million. Crown said. Of the total, \$167 million will be paid in cash and the balance with a subordinated note maturing in five years.

British Aluminum Firms to Merge

LONDON - British Aluminium and Alcan Aluminium UK have

agreed to merge, the companies announced Friday.

Alcan, a subsidiary of the Montreal-based Alcan Ltd., has made a offer of 60 pence (\$1.02) per ordinary share and 67.5 pence per preferred share for British Aluminium. The offer values the company's ordinary shares at £29 million.

The companies announced that TI Group, formerly Tube Invest-ments, which owns 58.1 percent of British Aluminium's ordinary shares. had accepted the offer.

Tylenol Costs Put at \$100 Million

NEW YORK — Johnson & Johnson has said that it will spend \$100 million to withdraw Tylenol capsules from the market and cover the other expenses arising from the contamination of some capsules.

The estimate was part of the pharmaceutical company's third-quarter earnings report Thursday. The company said the costs connected with the Tylenol capsule poisoning had reduced net income for the quarter by 25.7 percent, to \$96.5 million, or 61 cents a share.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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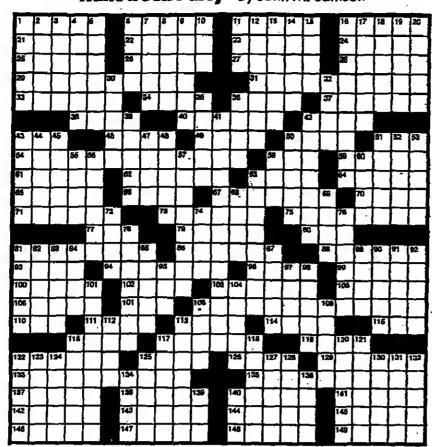
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Halloween Party By John M. Samson



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I AM A CAT

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By Soseki Natsume. Translated from the Japanese by Katsue Shibata and Motonari Kai. 431 pp. \$15.95; Perigee paperback, \$8.95. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Howard Hibbett TO everyone's benefit, the unequal

cultural balance of trade between Japan and the United States seems to be undergoing another modest correction. Japanese readers have long enjoyed a wealth of translated novels, from Fielding to Faulkner, from the complete Melville to the collected Mailer, and on and on. But now the Perigee Japanese Library has added seven novels by Soseki to its paperback editions of Tanizaki, Kawabata, Mishima, and Abc, giving the U.S. reader a clearer view of the rango and depth of modern Japanese fiction.

Soseki (the pen name of Kinnosuke Natsume) was the first major novelist of 20th-century Japan, and remains the most revered, and widely read, of all modern Japanese writers. A brilliant scholar of English literature, at the age of 40 he astonished his col-leagues by resigning a position at To-kyo Imperial University to join the staff of the Asahi newspaper as liter-ary editor and author of its daily serialized novels. Shortly before, he had become a sudden popular success with his rambling comic novel "I Am a Cat," begun in 1904 during the Russo-Japanese War as a sardonic sketch of himself and his household by its shrewdest member, a philosophical cat

Soseki's experimental early fiction includes a second comic novel, and then a "haiku novel," the poetic "Three-Cornered World." With "Sanshiro" (superbly translated by Jay Rubin in the Perigee collection) he began a series of increasingly somber psy-chological novels, ending with the rich but unfinished "Light and Darkness," all of which explore the theme of human isolation in a self-obsessed modern world. Still, flashes of witty dialogue often light up these pages, though, conversely, even the humor-ous "I Am a Cat" has a surprisingly dark undercurrent of sadness beneath the bright satire of the Meiji era Japa-

Passages in Soseki's "Cat" seem like mocking distorted images of those in the later introspective novels. The cat and his master have significant traits in common — a misanthro-pic outlook, a weakness for long-winded theorizing, a tendency to be victimized in the practical conduct of life — but the cat's-eye reflection of this poor middle-aged English teacher ins poor middle-aged English teacher is decidedly unflattering. The trascible, supremely ineffectual Mr. Kushami (his elegantly written name is a pun on "sneeze") has only a feeble grasp of English. He is also a misfit in the modern world, the natural target for abuse by rowdy schoolboys, his philistine neighbors and his wife.

This self-caricature is developed

over a series of disjointed episodes, connected, if at all, by a thread of plot concerning the romanic affairs of Kushami's young friend Kangersu, a Ph.D. student in physics who is endlessly grinding a glass ball, trying to reduce it to the right degree of convexity, so that he can launch his ex-periments on "The Effects of Ultra-Violet Rays on the Electro-Movement Action of the Frog's Eyeball." Aside from his arduous task, Kangetsu seems to spend most of his time with Kushami and an assortment of eccentrie intellectual friends. Their erratic and pretentions talk is constantly veering off into nonsense. Even when Kangetsu tells a long, lugubrious story of being tempted to commit suicide as he was crossing a bridge one dark night, he ends with what sounds like the punchline of an old Japanese joke: climbing onto the rail, he jumped — but somehow jumped backwards, landing senseless in the middle of the Traditional Japanese humor, partie-

ularly that of the professional storytellers, is echoed in Soseki's mastery of dialogue and such comic techniques as punning, parody, and grotesque exaggeration. He is fond of low humor, but also of witty allusion to serious matters. From the beginning he makes fun of the then influen-tial Japanese school of I-Am-a-Camera detached realism: the cat observes that a full account of life at their house during 24 hours would take another 24 hours to read, or again, gratefully, that 30 minutes passed without any event worth recording. Meanwhile, even the cat indulges in lengthy digressions on topics ranging from normal madness — the real lunaries are outside the asylums - to the current vogue for exotic practices:

"Only recently have we heard that we should take exercise, drink milk, dash cold water over ourselves, dive into the sca, seclude ourselves in the mountains, and eat mist for the good of our health. These are all recent maindies which have infected this divine land from Western countries, and these suggestions should be classified as being as dangerous as the pest, tuberculosis and neurasthenia."

Unfortunately, this comic master-piece often verges on the untranslat-able. Certainly it is not a work that can survive a literal version smoothed out by editorial touches. The pom-pous diction of the Japanese title becomes merely "I Am a Cat"; puns and parodies alike vanish without a trace; most regrettably, the translators Kat-sue Shibata and Motomari Kai have failed to convey the flavor of Soseki's vivid, racy style. Their efforts "to ensure understandability" lead even to ensure understandability" lead even to such oddities as the embedded footnote: for example, a line of dialogue has Mr. Kushami, who is not quite so pedantic, remark that a certain old-fashioned garment "looks as if it were a relic of the Tempo Era (1830-1843 A.D.)." A.D.),"

In a presentation copy of the originial "Cat" (now in the Harvard Library), Soseki inscribed in impeccable English:

"Herein, a cat speaks in the first person plural, 'we.' Whether regal or editorial, it is beyond the ken of the author to see. Gargantua, Quixote and Tristram Shandy, each has had his day. It is high time this feline king lay in place upon a shelf in Mr. Young's library. And may all his catspaw philosophy, as well as his quaint language, ever remain hieroglyphic in the eyes of the occidentals.

K. Natsume."

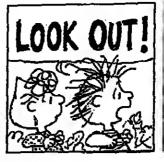
No doubt he felt similar hermetic qualms about all his books. Now that about half of Soseki's novels have been translated, sometimes very well indeed, perhaps his irony may be viewed in a more cheerful light.

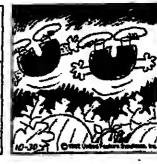
Howard Hibbett, professor of Japanese literature at Harvard, is editor of the anthology "Contemporary Japanese Literature." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.



- CHARLES

I HEAR SOMETHING!







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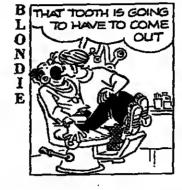
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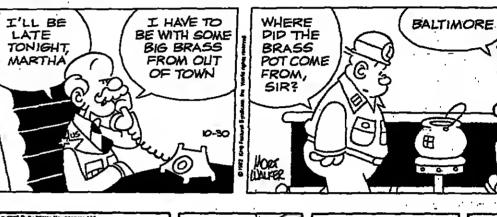


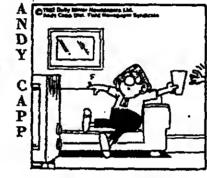










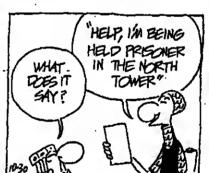
















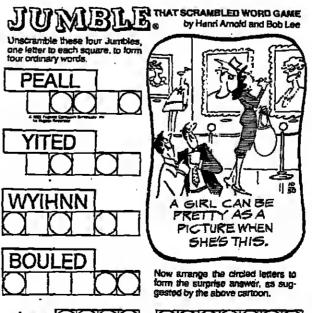












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SPORTS

Bernard King's Homecoming

nicks Are Hoping He'll Help Them Shake the Doldrums

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

EW YORK - Bernard King hembers the first time he saw a ne in Madison Square Garden, rly 10 years ago. He had always n too busy "playing my own ses" to visit basketball's most ious arena, but when he was a ior at Fort Hamiltoo High ool in Brooklyn he was hon-1 as an all-city player between es of a Knick game. We had great seats, he re-

ed with a smile Thursday. ding toward the top seats just w the sunburst pattern on the ing. "You couldn't see much, I do remember the way the cicks came back against the Bul-

and won the game." t is time for the Knicks to try to ge another rally, this time from doldrums that sank them and i Holzman last season. Bernard ig gives his new teammates, the management and Knick fans ason to have hope for this seawhich began Friday night. It is coming home as a 25-yearwith a grip on his life, at exact-the best time in his life to be

ying his first home game in the rden, a chance to help in the reth of his hometown team.

Cing was available during the nmer as a free agent, and the icks guaranteed him \$750,000 a r for five years with a \$620,000 yes, but the Golden State Waris spent 15 days dawdling over

ether to match the offer. That happens sometimes when cam can't match an offer. They ke it hard on the other team." ng said with a smile, shortly af-finishing a two-hour practice her Hubie Brown, his new

King became a Knick a week
) when he was traded for Miiel Ray Richardson, and he took n in his first practice with the nicks on Monday — double ses-ns, day and night, including a l-length game in the evening, his at practice of the fall. Brown says he notices a "tre-indous difference" since the first

NBA Exhibition Season (Floor Standings)



moment Bernard King walked on the court with the Knicks last Monday. Other people witnessed the same thing: Knicks who rarely pass the ball were suddenly giving it up to their new small forward, as if aware that they had an all-star player in their midst who would know what to do with it. King's know what to do with it. King's dignity and poise have won his

Bernard King

"He's a gentleman. I love working with guys like him," Brown said Thursday. "You just have to talk to him once and you see what a gentleman he is. On the court, when he runs our plays, you can see everything working. With Ber-nard, even when the play is busted, something good always materializes from it

The Knick fans, who have gone nearly, a decade since the last championship under Holzman, can only hope something will materialize from the new coach and the new players. The fans particularly lost their patience last season as just across the Hudson River, the New Jersey Nets, under Larry Brown, began their maturity with a small forward named Albert King

Bernard's younger brother.
The Knicks fell apart last season and are beginning their renais-sance with Dave DeBusschere in the front office and Hobie Brown running the club. Bernard King has played against Hubie Brown teams since he came into the league, has beard Brown often snarling at most of his players, but he has also witnessed the way Hu-

bie Brown teams play together

"I oever formulate cooceptions about anybody else, because I don't want people making concep-tions about me, King said. "I know he's a hard worker and I'm a hard worker and I know I can play

The Hubic Brown system will make it easier for Bernard King to come home. He won't have to carry the burden; he won't have to in-vent the wheel every time he comes down court. There will be a role for him, small forward, and there will be plays with him at the end of

He considers the Garden his home. He remembers that game nearly 10 years ago and how he studied Dave DeBusschere bestudied Dave Debuschere be-cause "he was intelligent and a good shooter. That's why I wore No. 22 in high school. That's just another of the coincidences about my coming home, with my brother playing across the river where I used to play and Mr. DeBusschere in the front office. I told Mr. De-Busschere I wanted to take his No. Busschere I wanted to take his No. 22 down from the rafters and wear it. He just smiled."

Knick fans will be smiling soon. too, as soon as Bernard King gets his legs and his on-the-court coordination together. He left home to play at the University of Tennes-see and then across the river with the Nets and then moved to the Utah Jazz, where he faced the end of his career until he was traded to Golden State and took treatment for alcoholism. Since taking con-trol of his life, Bernard King has become an all-star, on and off the

His play in the Bay Area en-hanced his value so much that the Knicks committed nearly \$5 milbring him home. He became so attractive an afalete and personality that the Knicks could give up Mi-chael Ray Richardson for him, to bring him home, for the first time,



هكذامنالدعل



Marvin Hagler, top, trained this week for his world middleweight title fight in San Remo, Italy, while his Venezueian challenger, Fulgencio Obelmejias, above, worked out in a gym in Genoa.

Hagler Sees No Threat In 5th Defense of Title

SAN REMO, Italy - Marvin

Hagler doesn't consider it possible that he will lose his world middleweight boxing title to the Venezuelan challenger, Fulgencio Obelmejias, in this Riviera resort. "It cannot happen, I already defeated Obelmejias once and it is

usually easier for me to down an opponent in the second fight," Hagler said after completing preparation for his fifth title defense, Hagler, 28, said he was prepared to go the full 15 rounds with the 29-year-old challenger, but added, "I am certain that the bout will not

last more than 10 rounds. I am going to win by knockout." In their first meeting in Boston last year, Hagler knocked on Obelmejias in the eighth round.

Hagler, who postponed the re-match with Obelmejias rwice match with Obelinejas twice—
first because of a sore rib and then
because of his daughter's illness—
was one pound above the 160pound limit as he ended hard
training. But his manager, Goody
Petronelli, emphasized there was

nothing to worry about.

"We deliberately keep Marvin slightly overweight before the fight. He will be all right by Saturday's weigh-in," Petronelli said. Hagler has held the title since

Sept. 27, 1980, when he dethroned Britain's Alan Minter. Petrooelli, who discovered

Hagler's talent in his gymnasium after hiring him for his construc-tion firm, said, "Marvin has not studied any particular tactic to de-feat Obelmejias. He is overwhelm-ingly superior and will have no trouble in getting rid of him for the second time, and forever, I believe. Certainly there will not be a third fight with the Venezuelan."

Both fighters have knockout power. Hagler has stopped 46 of 59 opponents while Obelmejias has knocked out 35 of 40.

"He fought weaker opponents however." Petrocelli said of the challenger. "He has a good punch, tion. He cannot hope to upset one of the best middleweights in box-

ng history."
Petronelli said one of Hagler's goals was to improve on the record of Carlos Monzon of Argentina, who made II successful title de-

fenses before retiring. "He can do it. He is a great boxer and an intelligent man, who always prepares carefully. He will make history among middle-weights," Petronelli said.

■ Benitez-Hearns Site Set The New Orleans Superdome will be the site for the Dec. 3 World Boxing Council super wel-terweight title fight hetween Wilfred Benitez, the champion. and Thomas Hearns, it was an-nouoced Thursday, Wilfredo Gomez will defend his WBC super bantamweight title against Lupe Pintor, the WBC bantamweight champ, on the same card.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFRRENCE Patrick Division

3 & 1 38 25 ; Thursday's Resetts New York letenders 4, New Jersey 2 (Source (4), Tonelli (7), Nistrom (4), Gorine (7), Levo I1, Monsher (3), Mignanda 7 Alinnesota 7. Detroit 3 (Youne 14), Smith 14). Bellows 13), Mandich (1), Plett (2), Smith (5). Devalos (3); Lakelte (1), Larson (3), Oprodnick (5)).

son 133, Allison 3 (5), Holmoren (3), Cicrke 3 (5), Flockhort (5); Kehos (7) Shedden (2)),

McEnroe and Gerulaitis Win in Tokyo

SPORTS BRIEFS

TOKYO — John McEnroe was hard-pressed to defeat Steve Denton, 7-6, 7-5, and Vitas Gerulaitis beat Robert Van't Hof by the same score Friday to reach the semifinals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament.

The top-seeded McEnroe battled the strong serving of the sixth-seeded Denton to win the tiebreaker in his first set, 7-5. Gerulaitis, the No. 2

seed, won a 7-1 tiebreaker in the first set against Van't Hof. On Saturday, McEnroe will meet the seventh-seeded Mark Edmondson, and Gerulaitis will take on the No. 4 seed, Peter McNemara. In their matches Friday, McNamara defeated Brian Teacher, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, and Edmondson beat Pat Dupre, 6-3, 7-5.

Austin Advances in Brighton Event

BRIGHTON, England - Tracy Austin, playing a steady baseline game, swept into the semifinals of a women's tennis tournament here Friday by defeating JoAnne Russell, 6-0, 6-2. Anstin, 19, still the No. 3 woman player despite a series of injuries in the last two years, gave up only 18 points in the first 10 games. In another quarterfinal match, Pam Shriver defeated Virginia Ruzici,

Reese Gets Prison Term in Drug Case

MIAMI — Don Reese, a former pro football player, was sentenced Thursday to six months to five years in prison for violating his probation

Reese and a Miami Dolphin teammate, Randy Crowder, were sentenced to one year in jail and four years on probation in 1977 after they sold cocaine to undercover police officers. This June, Reese, 30, told in a Sports Illustrated article of using cocaine in jail and after his return to the National Football League.

Peete Tied for Golf Lead in Florida

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida — Calvin Peete, overcoming blustery winds, birdied the 18th hole Thursday to tie Jay Haas and Terry Diehl for the first-round lead in the Walt Disney World Classic at 66. The tournament, which is being played on Disney World's par-72 Magnolia, Palm and Lake Buena Vista courses, is the last official event on the 1982 Professional Golfers' Association tour.

Steve Hart, Barry Jacckel, Howard Twitty, J.C. Snead and Boh Murphy were one stroke behind the leaders. Ten golfers, including Dan Pohl and Larry Mize, were at 68, and seven were at 69.

34,000 Jobs Seen From '84 Olympics

LOS ANGELES --- The Los Angeles Olympic Games will result in direct economic benefits to Southern California of \$949 million and the creation of 34,000 new jobs for a four-month period in 1984, according to a report released Thursday by the local Olympic committee.

When economic multiplier effects are considered, total direct and indi-

rect economic benefits will reach \$3.3 billion, according to the report prepared by Economics Research Associates of Los Angeles.

The report projected 625,000 additional visitors to the area as a result of the Olympics, a figure considerably higher than any used by the

committee officials previously.

The report was several months in preparation and is counted upon by Olympic committee leaders to buttress their case that the 1984 Games will contribute substantially to the well-being of the Los Angeles area.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Transactions

BASKETBALL
Noticed Bestelboil Association
BOSTON—Cut Eric Perusies, cader-torword.
CLEVELAND—Cut Lowes Moore, soord, and
bloced James Slas, sourd, and Richard Wash-nation, forward, on the injured reserve list. COLDEN STATE-Signed Terry Duerod. MILWAUKEE-Placed Charille Criss. quard.

on the injured list.

NEW YORK—Cut Reacle Corter, guard.

Placed Corney Russell and Taby Kalent, forwards, on the injured reserve list.

PHILADELPHIA—Traded Lionel Hotims.

Suard, to San Diege for two future droft choices.

PHOENIX—Cut Charles Pithman, forward.

Placed Croig Dylama, submi-forward, on the in-

Placed Crois Divisation sward-forward, on the in-lured reserve Hot.
SAN DIECO—Stoned Rondy Smith, guard.
Walves Roy Blume and Mike Evans, quards.
WASHINGTON—Cut Carlos Terry and Garry
Parks, guards. itts, award-forwards, and Kevin Porter, guard Kevin Grevey, guard, on the injured re-

pootball
Limited Styles Football Loopie
- ARIZONA—Staned Sen Apuna and James
Looney. Insbackers: Fronk Kelli, center-offes-sive guard: Curtis Mobil and Milke Magons offersive quard; Curta Mohi and Mike Magon, effer-sive tockies; Wayne Baymaardner, wide reach-er; and Mike Williams. Terrelf Ward and Darryl Hell, defensive backs. To two-veor contracts. NEW JERSEY—Signed Mike Mitchell, defen-sive qui; Som Sopo, defensive back; Mourice Clemmons, linebacker; Ken Miller, tight end; Beb Rancaretti, defensive tockie; Lance Sisca-tisht end; Jan Vesotin, quarterback; Kolas Billian, wide receiver; Stave Powell, Turnshisa Back; Charles Bruthr, defensive back; Paul Col-smbila, tight end; Paul Darns, detensive tockie; Mark Diffolio, quard; Paul Hill, linebacker;

Tom McConnougher, wide receiver: Frink Moneto, defensive back; John Mardoga, defen-sive end; Kavin Sadder, quent) John Sturdivani, defensive and: Tony Suffers, guard. HOCKEY

PITTSBURGH—Traded George Persuson right wing, to Minnesotis for Ran Melphon, do fencerson, and Anders Hokansson, forward. The

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North American Societ Leoses CHICAGO—Acquired Young Joung Cho, de-fender, from Portland. FORT LAUNERDALE—Acquired Corl Strong, midfielder, train Portland irrors, midfielder, from Partiand. GOLDEN BAY—Acquired Bill Irwin, sad recor, and Derek Sanderson, forward from JACKSONVILLE—Sold Rings Contille mid-fielder, to New York of the Mojor Indoor Soccer

to Phoenix of the AUSL MONTREAL-Acquired Greatten, midfletoer: MONT REAL —Adopted great our manneaus.

Dale Mitchell, torward; and Street Garti, delender, from Portland for cosh.

SEATTLE—Acquired John Bokn, micflelder, from Portland for cosh.

TAMPA BAY—Acquired Gled Mysmick from Portional
TORONTO—Acquired Dreson Redovich, sooi vesser, trom Portland. VANCOUVER—Sold Som Saundh, to Los An-

Lacque, Sold Joe Sylveiro, midfielder-de

geles of the ANISL COLLEGE MARSHALL—Bob Zuffeloto slepped down as basketball cooch, effective next season, to be come associate attaietic director, effective im-

To Pitt Fans, Being Undefeated Isn't Enough

PITTSBURGH - Foge Fazio, the University of Pittsburgh football coach, was told by his predecessor, Jackie Sherrill, that the Panthers could win all their games and still oot satisfy

Fazio, midway through his first season, oow believes what Sherrill told him. Despite winning their first six games, the Panthers have been booed at all three of their home games for their lack of offensive consist-

ency and their ioability to trounce opponents. Quarterback Dan Marino, a hometown hero who grew up in the shadow of Pitt Stadium, no longer is a fan favorite. The fans now jeer his frequent interceptions and publicly question if success — and a Heisman Trophy buildup —

went to his head. 'I don't root for those guys anymore," said a caller to a local radio sports talk show. They always choke in the big games."

The Panthers were 33-3 the previous three seasons under Sherrill, the best record in college football. Another radio show host polled its listeners

as to whether Fazio should be retained. Callers complain about the Panthers' inconsistency on offense, Marino's interceptions and the fact that Fazio had to call two timeouts in n 14-0 victory over Syracuse in order to get the

It stuns me that we are 6-0 and ranked No.

said the Panthers have undergone "a couple of days of incredible media scrutioy," Billick said he's worried that "we've become

spoiled and a little jaded." "The fans are fielde," Marino said.
But the fans also have been turning out in

record numbers. Uotil this year, the Panthers never had sold out more than two home games in a season. This season, with the Pittsburgh Steelers not playing because of a National Foothall League strike, the Panthers' first three games were sellouts, and all tickets for the Nov. 6 game against Notre Dame were sold mooths ago. Nearly 50,000 are expected in 56,000-seat Pitt Stadium for Saturday's game

Fazio can't noderstand why many of those who buy tickets come to jeer instead of cheer. He admits that the criticism has bothered him at times, and be has urged sportswriters to "accentuate the positive and eliminate the neg-

He noted the Panthers' defense allowed only one touchdown combined against two of the nation's best offensive teams, Florida State and North Carolioa.

gained 1,100 yards when Pitt was 11-1 last season and beat Georgia in the Sugar Bowl. Yet Fazio and Marino maintain that the of-

fense will come around, that the Panthers will begin playing like the team that has the poten-tial of being one of the best offensive units in college football.

"The most important thing is that we're 6-0," Marino said, "Somewhere down the road, everybody will see us. When it comes time,

■ Arizona State Faces USC

Although Darryl Rogers's Arizona State Suo Devils are undefeated and their defense is highly regarded, they will be 1½-point under-dogs at home Saturday wheo they play Southeru California in a Pacific-10 Conference game. The reason: an inconsisteot offense.

"We've come this far by being a good, sound football team defensively." Rogers said, "Our defense has done everything we've asked it to. But we may have to ask it for more." Arizona State, 7-0 overall and 3-0 in Pac-10

play, is rated second oationally in total defense and third in scoring defense — allowing an average of 196.1 yards and 7.6 points per game. USC, 5-1 overall and 3-0 in the conference, is sixtb nationally io total defense (233.5 yards) and fourth in scoring defense (8.7).

The game will be crucial to Arizona State's Rose Bowl hopes. USC is on probation and not eligible, but Arizona State, although on probation until Dec. 31, is eligible for all post-

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Yet, there are problems, such as Marino's lack of production. Wide receivers Julius Daw-kins and Dwight Collins, with 31 touchdown passes between them the past two seasons, right players oo the field. have caught only six this season. No Panther I [in the AP poll] and have to apologize," said Dean Billick, associate athletic director. He running back has rushed for more than 100 yards in a game, even though Bryan Thomas ESCORTS & GUIDES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INTERNATIONAL (Continued From Back Page) **ESCORT SERVICE ESCORTS & GUIDES ESCORTS & GUIDES** ESCORTS & GUIDES U.S.A. Headquarters NLY.C. 212-765-7896 **ZURICH REGENCY - USA** CACHET U.S.A. .212-765-7754 ISCORT SERVICE NEW YORK 212-242-0638 or 212-874-1310 Vanessa Escort Service LONDON - CHELSEA GIRL Escort Service, 51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3. Tel: 01 584 6513/2749, 4-12 pm. Chicago Branck WORLDWIDE MUETEINGUAL TE: 01/47 02 12 - 49 22 45 312-861-0465 NEW YORK CITY Other mojor cities available Escorts evaliable to travel anywhere nationally or internationally. MAJOR Tel: 212-838-8027 **HESTA** & 212-753-1864. CREDIT CARDS LONDON By reservation only. ACCEPTED Portman Escort Agency This event-whating service has been factored as the top & most exclusive baset Service by -USA & International serve media including rules and IV. 67 Chilburn Street, London W1 TEL: 486 3724 or 486 1158 CAPRICE AMSTERDAM VERNA • HARMONY • VP Excet Service. Tel. 54 29 43 or 022 44 24 18, noon to michight. FRANKURET - LADY ESTNER Interna-tional Pair Excert Service. Tel- 0611 5970022. **ESCORT SERVICE** LONDON KENSINGTON CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL e Escort Service in Europe IN NEW YORK Bional Piair Escart Service. Tof-0611 5978032. AMSTERDAM * ANGEL * ESCORT Service. Tet. 852259; Repo Airport, Jul. 186164, Cradit Cards Accepted ROME EUROPE Club Escart & Guide Service. Tel. 06/589 2604 - 589 1146 (10 cm. - 10 pm.) BRUSSELS. CHANITAL ESCORT Service. Tel. 520 23 65. VERNIA - EXCLUSIVE Escart Service. Tel. 520 23 65. VERNIA - EXCLUSIVE Escart Service. Tel. 24/22792 MADRID RUTH Escart Service. Tel. 7660580 - 2509472, Credit cards FRANKFURT - WIESEADEN - MANNZ Dians Escart Service. Tel. 05190 4488. HAMBURG ESCORT SERVICE. Tel. 040 / 4 10 52 38. FRANKFURT - WIESEADEN - MANNZ Suson Escart Service. 0611-782728. VERNIA ETORE ESCORT SERVICE. Tel. 56 78 53. DUSSELDORF ESCORT & GUIDE Service. Tel. 0211 472605. FRANKFURT - GEDIA Escort Service. ESCORT SERVICE 10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST, WI TEL: 937 9136 OR 937 9133 MANY: 06103-8612 Frankfort - Wiesboden - Melez Cologne - Bonn - Desseiderf -**LONDON WEST** TEL: 212-737 3291. LONDON CONTACTA INT'L ISCORT SERVICE SWITZERLAND: 0049-6103-8612: Zodch - Bussi - Lucarne - Berne -Loussene - Geneva. • LONDON • ZURICH - GENEVA • TEL: 01-628 7969 ALISTRIA: Vienno 060-6103-85122 Omega Escort Service Germany • VIENNA • TEL: 0049-6103-82048 0049-6103-86122 TEL: 0606103-82048 Rome-Miles LONDON RITZ BELGIUNE 0049-6103-86122 **ESCORT AGENCY FIESTA** LA VENTURA 435 9713 - 752 7132 12 NOON - 12 MIDNIGHT ENGLAND: London 01-628 7969 **NEW YORK CITY & USA AMSTERDAM** OTHER ESC CAPITALS Tel: Germany 0-6108-8612 212-228-1666 AMSTERDAM ESCORT QUIDE SERVICE SINCE 1973 Tel: 247731. PRANGRET - GEDA Escort Service. Tel: 0611 - 684200, TRANSPURT SANDRA'S Except Service. Tel. 0611-624795 / 06173-61610. TRANSPURT = ISABEL Except Service. Tel. 0611/422784. SHE " ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 222940 sel N.Y. Excert Service A-AMERICAN ESCORT SERVICE P.E. SERVICES . ESCORTS NY & IMPROPRIES DANNY Escort Service. Tel: 1027291. MUNICH STAR Escort Service. Tel: 1089 3117900. **EVASION** EVERYWHERE Zurich - Geneva (212) 772-7895/6

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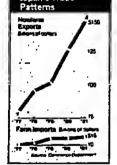
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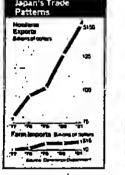
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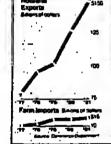
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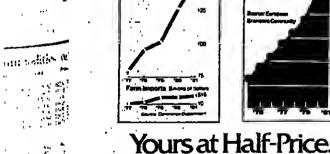


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People to Vote For

dorse certain political candidates for public office. We have studied all the issues and arrived at our conclusions by not only comparing who our choices are running against, but how they stack up to what we've got already.

FOR U.S. SENATOR - Plato Syracuse. We support Plato because he was the only political candidate this year who did not have his picture taken with an unemployed automobile worker. When this was pointed out by his opponent in their final debate, Syracuse defended himself by saying, "I couldn't do anything to get the man his job back, and be knew it and I knew it, so why use up a lot of my time for a lousy two minutes

on the evening news? FOR CONGRESS - Walter Rosebud. Our reason for choosing Rosel ud over his opponent is that Rosebud, although a multimillionaire, refused to use a cent of his own money to finance his election. He was quoted on "Meet the Press" as saying, "I worked hard for my fortune, and I have no intention of blowing it on an election when I can get 13 percent on tax-exempt municipal bonds. If the special interest political action committees don't want to buy my vote, then I don't think I want the

FOR GOVERNOR - Hayden Dunkerman. This was a tough choice because Dunkerman's opponent bas a much prettier wife. But Dunkerman bas two more children than his rival. Dunkerman also was an all-state running back in college, while his opponent, because of a bad knee, wouldn't go out for the team. Dunkerman's other qualification for making a better governor is that, in his state, which has a 20 percent Hispanic population, his whole family professes to be crazy

about Mexican food. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVER-NOR — Ramsay Wilder gets our nod, Wilder disagrees with almost every stand Hayden Dunkerman,

Broadway 'Annie' to Close

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — "Annie," the hit Broadway musical based on the famed cartoon orphan, finally is closing, its 2,377th and last performance scheduled for Jan.

WASHINGTON — It is now the man we support for governor, time for this column to enhance the man we support for governor, has taken. Therefore, since neither could work with the other, it's doubtful that Dunkerman would dare leave the state during his four years in office. Although Wilder has no executive experience, we still endorse him because a lieutenant governor doesn't need any for this nothing job.

> FOR STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL — Dalias Reisling would probably make a better atin answering the tough questions posed to him by the media. Last take on prayer in public schools.
> Dallas replied, "I have made it a tution when appearing on televi-sion." For making Smiley look like a fool, we have to endorse Reisling over Arnie Burchett, whose make

one of the most popular machine

AS FOR the various proposi lieve that in the event of a nuclear attack no alternate parking will be permitted at ground zero,"

Orienteering

A Fancy Name for Not Getting Lost Is Growing in Popularity as a Sport



bicycles and on skis, and even in wheelchairs on flat terrain. "Just about anyone can do it. anywhere, and all you need to buy is a compass," said Linda Crane of the Hudson Valley

sey and Connections.

teeting Club meet. Murphy was using a map and a compass to guide his family over hill and, for the most part, through dale. "Really, we can't afford to get lost today," he said. We've got to make a wedding

giate champion, Heather Wil-liams, a 27-year-old student at Rockefeller University in Manhattan. She was practicing for the

as an observer.

U.S. competitors are orienteering in canoes and sailboats, on and dad," said Jason Webster, an

8-year-old wearing a yellow and black football jersey. Jason, a vet-eran of 10 orienteering outings, for the first time was going to

Yankus, who had brought along eight Girl Scouts. "Remember everything I said, and you'll be O.K.," she said. "If you get lost," said one Scout, Amanda Johnson, "you blow your whistle in Mosse code." She wrinkled her

in the chib's colors, yellow and brown. So were his wife and three children. "The suit helps keep

beginners and a five-mile route

tors at a cross-country race. Oth-

ers sauntered about, practicing

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"stream crossable" - as the designations termed them - and shunning the "uncrossable marsh" or the dread "slow run, fight." The latter terrain, marked in green, was brambly or brushchoked, and orienteers who chose to "fight" frequently lost. Like golf parties at the first tee,

closely followed the map, trying to find the "cleared area" or the

the groups of orienteers, includmg a three-compass family, left at intervals to avoid crowding and began heading toward map checkpoints called "control points." The journey to each checkpoint was something of a woodsy treasure hunt: The prize was to find an orange and white marker resembling a Japanese lantern that was attached to a

tree or a stone. When the orienteers reached the checkpoint, they used a met-al-toothed punch affixed to the marker to cut a distinctive symbol into their "control cards."

These were carried around on the course, punched at each marker and presented at the finish line.

The card is proof that competi-tors have, in fact, found their way to each of as many as 15 check-Then there was Ginnie points during an orienteering meet. The winner in each competitive category is the orienteer who finishes in the shortest time. As the morning became after-

noon, orienteers crossed the fin-ish line, some racing, some am-bling. Jason Webster didn't get his parents lost. Amanda John-son didn't have to pray or blow the whistle. "We'll make the wedding," said Murphy, crossing the line contentedly with his handi-capped daughter, Maureen, riding his shoulders in a backpack. Another orienteer, Jon Nash, was especially relieved to cross the line. Twice before this year I

son Valley Navigator, the chub's magazine, which appears every other month. Recently he devot-ed space to a spoof he had written about a married couple: It scems they lost each other in the woods while orienteering. Nash asked readers to furnish a moral

PEOPLE

Erasmus Prizes for 4

brate its 25th anniversary next autump, the 1983 Erasmus Prize for culture would be awarded to four outstanding Europeans. They are Raymond Aron, 77, author and professor of the College de France, Paris; Sir Isafah Berlin, 73, fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University; Polish Professor Lessek Kolskowski, 53, who now lives in Oxford, and the novelist Marguerite Yourcener, 79, who was born in Brussels and now lives in the United States. The prizes consist of 100,000 guilders (about \$36,000) each. The award, founded by Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands in 1958, commemorates the 16th-century Dutch philosopher Erasmus. Previous winners include the sculptor Henry Moore, the art-ist Marc Clagali and the human rights organization Amnesty International . . . The choreographer George Balanchine and the ballet patron Lincoln Kirstein, who brought Balanchine to the United States in 1933, have been given the Arnold Gingrich Memorial Award for achievement in the arts. The honor was presented in New York by the Arts and Business Council, a group of 130 arts organizations and corporations that encourage support of the arts. Balanchine was ill and did not attend the presentation. Kirstein, appealing for more contributions to the arts by others, said, "George and I aren't in our first youth; I'm 75 and be's two years older. Our social status is that of honest workmen," he said. "We need people with access to people with big incomes."

Prince Claus, husband of Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands, remmed home from a Swiss clinic after receiving treatment for "complaints of a depressive nature, government spokesman said. The 56-year-old German-born prince entered the University Clinic at Basel on Oct. 1 and was placed under the care of a specialist in depressive illness. The spokesman said Claus would continue to receive treatment by a Dutch psy-chiatrist who had advised him to go to the clinic. He added that the prince was expected to resume his official duties in a few weeks. . . .

The Erasmus Prize Foundation judge awarded her £2,250 (ab.: in Amsterdam said that to celeagainst her former comployers arm injuries she suffered for years of lifting a teapot in her as a factory tea lady. Lawyers the case estimated her case. £6,000. "She is a lady of average build said and weight, average ound and average weight, not muscular in any ser or strong of arm," said Judge James Comys. "In judging teadies, one must not look for he amazons." He decided that amazons. He decaded that company, Hawker Siddeley Wa Engineering Ltd. of Wokinghal Berkshire, had not taken second had done nothing to ease and had done nothing to ease load. Osarak, 54, one of thousar of tea ladies who dispense tea, o fee and cakes in British we places, said in her claim that to six-pint (2.8-liter) teapor she h. to use forced her to have hospi treatment for arm injuries at

. . . .

Speaking at the dedication of new college to help promote wor peace. Prime Charles of Brita criticized governments "based of fear, intimidation and official". lies." He said that peace is ma more clusive by totalitarian p gimes that force people to live under systems that end up "crushin human relationships. They of mobilize huge resources, but the cannot actually crush men souls." His speech capped defic-tion ceremonies for the Armen Hammer United World College New Mexico, the sixth in the Uni ed World College system and the first in the United States. The of ers are in Wales, British Columbia Singapore, Swaziland and Italy Funded by the oil magnate Ar mand Hausmer, the school's fin class has an enrollment of 102 stidents from 46 nations. The United World College system provides carriculum equivalent to the iss year of high school and the life year of college. It focuses on histo ry, art and man's search for know-ledge. Charles and Hammer pair tribute to the late Lord Load. Mountbatten, the prince's great uncle, who was the driving ford behind the United World College movement. Mountbatten wa the slaying.

the American West at Monter killed by Irish terrorists in a bo explosion in August 1979, Charle became president of the colle system's international council a

spokesman for the show said. AMERICA CALLING SEBS6HL Travelers' memoges. Write Box 6262, Olympia, WA 98502, USA. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD

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torney general than Arnie Burchett. He has been more forthright week in a televised debate with WTWIT's hard-hitting Reg Smiley as moderator, Dallas was asked where he stood on the death penalty and he replied, "It's none of your damn business." Smiley's follow-up question on how Dallas would deal with white-collar crime brought this response: "I didn't come here to discuss my personal

life." Smiley then tried to pin Dal-las down on what stand he would rule never to talk about the Constiup on the show made him look ter-

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on nature hikes who find comfort in the presence of the family dog. Orienteering has grown dra-matically in the United States since it began to catch on in the early 1970s. Membership in the U.S. Orienteering Federation, founded in 1971, has leaped from 200 to 3,500 members. There are now 56 chapters in 26 states. Estimates on the number of orienteers start at 175,000, but there are no reliable statistics. We do know it's one of the fastest-growing sports in the country,

By Glenn Collins

New York Times Service

phy, giving no hint that his

tongue was set firmly in cheek.

"Just walk straight through the forest till you hit vater — then make a right." Murphy is one of about 175,000 Americans who

brave the woods in all weather in

the fall and spring to practice an

increasingly popular sport that

involves, in primitive terms, get-ting from here to there without

getting lost. Or, perhaps, without

The sport is orienteering, find-

ing one's way to a predetermined

destination with map and com-

pass through a stretch of un-

known territory. It is practiced in both national forests and city

parks, by enthusiasts who range from citie competitors to families on nature bikes who find comfort

getting totally lost.

AHWAH, New Jersey — "I MAHWAH, New Jersey —"I have a surefire orienteer-ing technique," said Dick Mur-

but right now we're guessing about the numbers," said Robert L. DeFer, executive director of the federation, in Ballwin, Miss-Schools are using the sport to teach geography and spatial skills. The Boy Scouts offer a merit bedge in orienteering. Dedicated competitors hope that someday it will be an Olympic

sport. U.S. participation is insignificant, however, compared to that elsewhere. On a given fall or spring Sunday, 300,000 Swedes are said to take to the woods with map and compass. It began in Sweden in 1918, and Swedish enthusiasts introduced it to the United States after World War Orienteering is a sport in 27

to soccer in Scandinavia. The 1985 world championships will be in Australia. U.S. competitors are orienteer-

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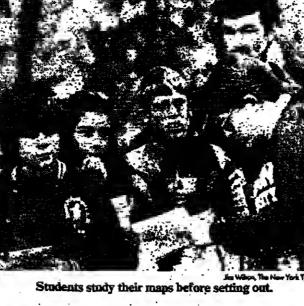
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nations, a recreation second only



gnide his parents. Orienteering Club, which has 400 members in New York, New Jer-

It is primarily on fall and spring weekends that orienteers gather to hard themselves into the woods. So it was on a sunny Sunday at Campgaw Reservation, a county park in northern New Jer-sey, where, in addition to the four members of the Murphy clan, a diverse crowd of 150 had mrned out for a Hudson Valley Orien-

this afternoon." At the starting line was the national women's senior intercolle-

national championships.
Nearby was a 6-day-old baby, Brandie Taylor. She was there, said her mother, Clandis, strictly

different courses, including a three-fifths-of-a-mile circuit for for elite competitors.

nose. Then you pray."
Also at the starting line was Norman Coyle, an engineer, weating a nylon orienteering suit

you from catching on burns and brambles," he said. At two-minute intervals called off by the starter, they headed out through the cak trees on five

The participants were navigating with compasses, using five-color maps. The maps, prepared by the club and distributed at the et, were more detailed than U.S. Geographic Survey maps. Some of the orienteers ran around the course, like competi-

finished in ears," he said, meaning that he'd got lost and hitched a ride to the finish.

Nath is the editor of the Hudfor his tale.

One, Caroline Ringo, happily obliged. Said she: "Tis better to have loved and been lost than never to have orienteered at all."

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